

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 239.—VOL. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

PEAKLY short as human life is said to be, one man often outlives many "perpetuities," and survives to see things that were settled "for ever" pass away and perish, as if fate delighted in mocking the very intention of immutability. Among the most variable of earthly things are those that make the most flourishing pretences to eternity of existence and obligations—Treaties and Constitutions. Men of all ranks seem to conspire against them: Kings break Treaties, and people overturn Constitutions: of both kinds Europe, in the last twenty years, has "seen some strange mutations." The later instances are not the least remarkable. The latest of all is the flagrant violation of the Treaty of Vienna, by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, who, from the middle of the last century to the present time, have been three spoilers, acting in concert whenever Poland was to be divided, plundered, annexed, absorbed, and blessed, against its will, with rulers that will not allow it a Constitution, a language, or a religion, of its own. The famous "Partition" has just been completed; Poland, as a nation, has "ceased to exist;" as a people, the Poles may survive, but the last refuge of their independence is blotted from the map. The "free city" of Cracow is now an Austrian town, garrisoned by Austrian troops, watched by Austrian police, and enjoying all the advantages of an Austrian Government. Many, if not all these things it had before, by an invasion of its rights; it could never enforce an exemption from that fatal influence; now, it cannot even claim it; Austria will do as it likes with its own.

Thus, bit by bit, is the Treaty of Vienna becoming in theory

what much of it has long been in fact—a dead letter; and is joined to that melancholy list of compacts and alliances which have given a place in history to sundry towns and cities, such as Utrecht and Ryswick, Amiens and Tilsit, have been solemnly sworn to by all parties—and broken on the first occasion when anything could be gained by doing so.

It has been the fashion in what is called the "historical school of writing," to talk in high sounding phrases of the honour of nations, the faith of treaties, the sanctity of engagements, the pledging of Royal words, and various other things of the same nature; but if we would use ourselves to substitute their real meanings for their assumed ones, we should have a much better clue through the labyrinth of human affairs than that commonly given us. Under the honour of nations will mostly be found their interest; the faith of treaties depends very much on whether it is convenient to observe it; the sanctity of an engagement has rarely stood in the way of ambition, when it was strong enough to break it with impunity. As for a Royal word, let one read the records of the Bourbons alone, and he will lose his belief even in the existence of such a thing. The cause of truth is not served by treating things as they ought to be, and as they pretend to be, rather than as they are. There is little of what may be called the *morale* of action between State and State; they are, in this respect, something like corporations, which are proverbially less scrupulous in their dealings than individuals, being less amenable to any tribunal of opinion or punishment. Schools and colleges give us too high and abstract a view of things, which experience afterwards has much difficulty in correcting. It has often struck us that many a chapter of the "Comic History of England" is probably as near the actual truth as the elaborate periods of very serious ones: we laugh at the whim of the satirist; but if we look a little deeper, we may find many a mournful verity.

Thus, solemn scenes often cover a vast amount of pretence and

falsehood, which the actors in them know to be false and intended to delude. The grand Congress of Vienna, so often painted and described, the greatest assemblage of State wisdom that modern times have seen, if judged by its acts, was one of the greatest mockeries that ever figured as a reality on the stage of History. Disreali's phrase, "an organised hypocrisy," applies to the system it created; and, at its sitting, to use the words of the same authority, "the order of the day was read to take in all Europe." Perhaps the most absurd of the delusions it set up was the establishment of the "free Republic" of Cracow, as if such a thing could exist, surrounded by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, with a capital not equal in population to a small London parish, and a territory about half the size of an English county. It was a mockery of homage to the principle of Polish Nationality, which, in 1815, it was not quite safe to outrage totally; and every one of the "Powers" who "guaranteed" its "independence" and "inviolability" knew perfectly well that it was a piece of political humbug, and nothing more; and yet the solemn air with which the farce was played! Is it possible to fancy men so thoroughly versed in the affairs of the world as Metternich, Talleyrand, and Castlereagh, believing for a moment in what they were doing? From the hour it was created, the Republic was delivered over to Austria; England never attempted to give the pretence a reality; we never even had a resident Consul or agent in it; this is what we complain of in such treaties and compacts—that they create shams by common consent, making the world believe they are something else; the national honour and credit of England have been damaged by its connection with a compact we never enforced; but as truth and reality are better to deal with than pretence, for the sake of knowing the real state of European strength and weakness, it is well that Cracow has ceased to be; all that is real and vital in Polish nationality will not be affected by it, and those who prefer that things should be what they actually are, will not regret that



THE NEWPORT FAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a wretchedly-played farce has come to an end. Did it inflict a real injury on the cause of Poland, we should deplore it; but that is not weakened by it, for what was Cracow up to the present time?

Cracow had a Senate—of which every Member was dependent on one of the “Three Powers”; there was a President of this body—chosen by the “Powers”; there was a Municipality—but no citizen could sit in it, save by the approval and consent of all the “Three Powers.” Cracow was free to produce and import—but the “Powers” surrounded it with three prohibitive Custom Houses, and by letting nothing but what they chose pass in or out, of course reduced its trade to what it is—nothing. Cracow had a University—but nobody born out of her territory could take degrees in it; and, beyond that territory, even those degrees were not recognised—they even disqualified men from pursuing their professions anywhere else: a man with a degree in medicine from Cracow could not practise anywhere but in Cracow. Such distinctions were, therefore, carefully avoided; and the authority from which we quote these details states that the faculty of medicine in Cracow was reduced to eight pupils! Cracow could coin money—but beyond its borders nobody would take it; the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian money it was compelled to receive. The Austrian Police was in full force in the “Free Republic”—suspicious, omnipresent, brutal, with ears for every word, even in the bosom of families, and a prison ready for every one who dared to utter an opinion. All letters were opened, as a matter of course; though had not a single outlet, action not a single field:—it had not one element of a State but its name. Such was the “freedom” that the Treaty of Vienna established; and negotiators talked and looked gravely as they did it! The “powers of fate” that Statesmen possess is something wonderful.

But, while the direct abolition of this miserable mockery will make but little actual difference in the state of the people of the absorbed Republic, the consequences of the act may not be so slight to the powers who commit it. The present political and territorial system of Europe rests very much on the same “Treaty of Vienna” as its basis; there is not a monarch in Europe who does not hold some state, province, or kingdom, by virtue of that piece of parchment: the will of the people was in no case consulted. Is it wise in the owners of property, of all men, to make light of title-deeds? If the conditions of compacts are not binding on the Monarchs who made them, they are certainly not on the people who had no voice in the matter. The Treaty of Vienna is the title-deed by which the Monarchs of Europe re-entered into possession of their estates, which had been confiscated and seized by Napoleon. It was a new map of the re-distribution of the empire of the modern Charlemagne: it was something more than a mere agreement between State and State; it was a replacing of bounds and landmarks after the subsidence of the waters of a mighty flood, that had for half an age effaced all the old ones. When Mr. Pitt heard the result of the battle of Austerlitz, he said, “We may close the map of Europe for the next half century.” His faith, like that of Napoleon, was strong in armies, and the strength they give. But both overruled it: the Devastator and his hosts passed away, and the trembling Monarchs of Europe, who had all in turn licked the foot that trampled them down, crept together, knit their hands in a “Holy Alliance,” and sent their heads, their Ministers, to a Congress, of which the Republic of Cracow was only one creation. The mapping out of Europe at that gathering of the “Powers” was a kind of scramble, in which some of the seizures proved singularly unfortunate. The Congress overlooked all natural affinities of race, language, and religion, and formed many ill-assorted unions; Kings were forced on nations that despised them, and people were linked together whose interests and feelings were widely different.

Thus the elder branch of the Bourbons, whose restoration was the chief work of the Holy Alliance, has ceased to reign in France; and Belgium has separated from Holland. Other changes are yet in store; the whole kingdom of Prussia is a creation of Diplomacy, without coherence or natural unity; it is a forced combination of ill-agreeing parts, held together only by the official framework of a Beaurocracy, which will be shattered in the first European convulsion. Austria holds her Italian states under this very Treaty of Vienna, which she is declaring by her own act to be waste paper; is their allegiance perfect and undoubted? and is it quite certain that the same contempt of a formal compact exhibited by three monarchs towards a people, may not be shown by any one of them against each other? To what power can they then appeal? The “faith of treaties?” Alas! they have themselves made it a mockery. In fact, where so much is so fragile, it is dangerous to touch one card of the structure; it may turn out that some such danger has been risked in the subversion of the Independence of Cracow.

THE NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE.

The scene from this very spirited race, (on the 20th,) which our Artist has illustrated, is the horses crossing the Turnpike-road the second time. There were two strong fences, the first out of the grass-field, down-hill, into the road; and the second out of the road (a rasper), into the ploughed land. Here the field had become select, and more than half the starters had lost all chance of even seeing the finish. The race now lay between Culverthorpe, Discount, Latifat, The Switzer, and Peter Simple; these being the only horses that seemed likely to reach the winning-field. It would have been well for Cigar had his rider thought so; for, although dead-beat, he put him to the first fence into the road, which he just managed; but fell, a burster, at the second fence into the ploughed field, which, indeed, tried the bottom of all, for ‘twas very deep. There, it was evident, barring an accident, that The Switzer would win; his rider, the Earl of Strathmore, had him well in hand, ready to let him loose when wanted; and so the sequel proved, for he won easily. It may not be out of place to add that, considering the lateness of the season, most of the horses looked as blooming as if it had been May, instead of November, and did great credit to their respective trainers. It is worthy of remark, too, that four grey horses started and every one fell.

MURDER IN PARIS.—A dreadful murder was committed yesterday week, in the Rue Berthe Poire, No. 9, Paris. A girl, aged twenty-eight, by name Alexandre Boulanger, was lately dismissed from the service of M. R.—, a cloth-merchant, who had just got married. She considered herself ill-treated, and complained loudly of what had been done, threatening vengeance on M. R.— and his young wife. On the day in question, understanding that M. R.— had gone to the country, she knocked at the door of his apartment, and seeing the door opened by a young woman, she took it for granted that this was Madame R.—. She accordingly threw in her face the contents of a phial of vitriolic acid, and then, precipitating herself on her, stabbed her with a knife, in eight places, leaving the unfortunate victim of her passion a corpse. She then threw herself out of the window of the landing into a street, but a market-cart that happened to pass at the moment received her, and she escaped nearly unharmed. When taken out, she declared that she had killed Madame R.—. On persons going up stairs to ascertain the truth, it was discovered that it was the servant-girl who had succeeded her that had thus suffered by mistake. Alexandre Boulanger has been removed to the Prefecture of Police.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Your romantic hero, Sir Walter Raleigh, was on the point of abandoning writing the “History of the World,” from finding he could not discover, amidst conflicting accounts, the truth of an incident which had occurred under his very windows. I experienced a discouragement of the kind when, after writing the last letter I addressed to you, I found in full circulation in Paris a complete contradiction of the fact I announced,—namely, the return of Count de St. Aulaire to London. Fortunately, what his Excellency said with his own mouth is confirmed; and in the present, as in many other far less foreseen circumstances, I have had the good fortune to be ultimately in the right. Whilst I beg to renounce all hopes of being infallible, the mistakes of the greatest judges, the sacrifice of the reputations and of the lives of hundreds, are on record to warn us against human testimony.

But one subject now absorbs all Paris at this moment, whilst the fashionables who throng to the Bourse, run absolutely mad—it is the Cracow affair. With the purely political part of the affair, I have nothing to do, barring my conviction that, administered shamefully as it was, the defunct republic only served to excite hopes, and inveigle into danger those who were the last living ornaments of their country. But there are personal considerations attending it which are highly curious. It is generally known amongst the Diplomacy that, whilst Vienna, Prince Metternich is, as much as ever, the more than Sovereign of that country, his decline of strength of mind and body, easily explicable by his great age, has been within these few months most painfully remarkable. In such a state of intellect, then, he has been made to do that which is in flagrant contradiction—not with his political principles, perhaps—but with the peace-loving habits and cautious statesmanship of his whole life. It is the more extraordinary, as the principal odium will fall on Austria, and on himself in particular. A statesman at present in Paris, when he heard this news, exclaimed, “Old Metternich is like a candle burning out, he throws out flashes of fire.” Your simile is a true one, indeed, rejoined that great diplomatist, C.—, “The candle only makes the darkness visible, and will stink in the nostrils of all Europe.” It, to this be added that the King of Prussia has now broken with those liberal opinions which he professed so long, and but so lately again, that he would sacrifice all ideas of absolute monarchy, the present news becomes a most curious manifestation, apart from all political considerations. Well may the Czar laugh in his sleeve at England and France at loggerheads, and at his two new antagonists of Prussia and Austria, who have not been able to keep their itching palms from the easy prey, and are now destined to form his vanguard in the war of opinion he is waging against liberal Europe.

Apart from the good feelings of my countrymen there is no subject of patriotism or of benevolence which is not turned to the profit of political sentiment. Unfortunately for Louis Philippe, whilst subscribing small sums, to extract from the surrounding ruins and the white-wash the *chef d'œuvre* of the great painter Mignard (now transferred to the Cathedral at Narbonne), and giving twenty pounds to raise a monument to William the Conqueror, at Bayeaux, his Majesty has neglected to a great extent the far more urgent distress of the Provinces, recently so desperately ravaged—the whole subscription, including the Royal bounty, only amounting to £24,000. Now the old royalist party rises like one man, but a giant in strength, to the rescue of their suffering countrymen: La Rochejaquin proposes that ten millions of francs be raised, and daily fills the papers with his appeals to the nation and the Government; whilst the Carlist nobles are sending in their quotas fast and fiercely—not excepting the beau of the Jockey, such as that well-known enthusiast of *Le Sport et le Turf*, Count Guy de la Tour, Dupin, &c., each of whom has sent in his 1000 francs, and all professing, and announcing in the journals, that it is their intention to celebrate in this manner the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux. Thus does the Carlist party find once more the opportunity of occupying public attention, whilst the Radicals, with one eye on Portuguese revolution, and another on Spain, and stimulated by the Cracow affair, are girding themselves for the fight. Verily the brows of men look angry, and the whole social atmosphere corresponds, and the want of a little of the *savoir faire* of our *farceurs* to make us laugh, of such as Charles Dickens, whom I met a day or two since, going up the Boulevard, probably to have a glance at Dumas's new Théâtre Montpensier, whose *troupe* is already assembled, and about to begin its campaign, whilst Adolphe Adam is singling out another spot to build the third lyrical theatre of Paris. Unfortunately, good plays, good operas, and good actors are as necessary as fine edifices; and ultimately the greatest geniuses see in a very different light what they considered once as a most glorious part of themselves.

We have lost the Marchioness of Normandy, one of Queen Victoria's great favourites. Although the official papers here deny it, it is the unpleasant state of feeling between English and French here which has induced her temporary return. She has chosen here for her Majesty an important functionary to every lady,—namely, a hair-dresser. M. Serjent, the celebrated *ciseleur* of Paris, is the fortunate individual destined to become the inmate of Windsor Castle.

FRANCE.

Some of the Paris papers insist that a change of Ministry is inevitable, and speak of the present as a Ministerial crisis. The *Courrier Français* says:—“We learn that the *pacific* M. Guizot, in order to meet the accusations of Lord Palmerston, wished to commit follies—to take Landau, fortify Huningue, pass the bridge of Kehl, and so on. Then it was that Count Molé was called in, as M. Guizot was no longer a possible Minister, either for the North or the West; and it was found most convenient, for maintaining the system, to change the Ministry. Will Count Molé go towards England or towards one of the northern Courts? It is said that the visit of Lord Normanby to Champlatreux may have changed the opinions of Count Molé with regard to England. But what will become of Poland between Lord Palmerston and Count Molé?”

In London there are reports that the Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador to this Court, would not return. In Paris, on the other hand, it is stated that Louis Philippe is pressing the departure of Count St. Aulaire for London, hoping that, through the instrumentality of a Minister so respectable, the British Government would be induced to accept an apology for the Montpensier marriage, and make common cause with France in an effort to rescue Poland—Cracow, at least—from its “protectors.”

The Parisian journals almost unanimously condemn the violation of the independence of Cracow. Even the Ministerial *Press* opposes this defiance of the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna. It has an article on this subject which concludes as follows:—“The King's Government, while it abstains from a common protest with England, as appears to be resolved, acts, just the act notified by the Northern Courts, is far from feeling itself isolated, or above all, from being compelled to resume the passive policy of 1840. It is not the question of the East which is now to be resolved. It is an article of Congress which is assailed, and it is certain that on any new event menacing the peace of the world, Europe will place itself under the conditions of ancient treaties. France is too strong not to support the treaties of Vienna. They have deprived her of none of her influence. But whatever they may be for her, they are everything for the Continent and for England. As to the violation of these treaties which has just been committed at Cracow, we believe that there will be occasion now less for protests than for convening a new Congress.”

The Paris papers announce the death of the celebrated historian, Michelet, whose late work called “Priests, Women, and Families,” excited so much attention.

Don Henry, brother of the King of Spain, arrived on Thursday night (last week) in Paris from Brussels, on his way to Madrid, and alighted at the Elysée Bourbon. Some curious corn riots have taken place in the department of the Indre-et-Loire. On the 17th, a miller of Mettray, on going to bring away a quantity of corn he had purchased of the Mayor of Cereilles, was assaulted by a body of 200 people from Semblançay, who insisted with threats that it should be given up to them at their own price; and although the miller complied, he was ill-treated, and obliged to fly for safety. On the 19th, similar disorders took place at Neuillé Pont Pierre. This assemblage amounted to 600 persons. Troops were sent to these scenes of outrage, and it is said that they are entirely suppressed.

RIOT AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—On Wednesday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Boulogne-sur-Mer was a scene of complete commotion, occasioned by a shipment of oxen and potatoes for England. The mob would not allow them to be embarked, and a violent altercation took place between them and the police, during which time the sous-prefet, the mayor, and authorities arrived: they were received with a volley of stones and potatoes. The sous-prefet had his order torn from his breast and was nearly killed. During the time the authorities were parleying and seeing the potatoes put on board the *Britannia* steamer, a ludicrous farce took place. Some boys and women cut the rope to which 25 cows were attached; and the beasts, being set at liberty, some were driven into the water, and others were hooted and pelted about the town, to the terror of the inhabitants. The mob, about seven o'clock in the evening, paraded the streets, singing the “Marseillaise,” and when they arrived in the Rue de l'Ecu, opposite the mayor's house, they began breaking his windows, which alarmed his worship so much that he became *empêtré*, and ran out of his house sword in hand, threatening destruction to everyone. If the National Guard (Horse) had not suddenly come up, the worthy mayor would have probably received a severe chastisement from the infuriated mob. M. Adam, the mayor, has, for some time past, received anonymous letters, stating, that unless he prevents the exportation of potatoes, he must take the consequence, and about ten days ago an incendiary fire took place on one of his farms. On Thursday the town was quiet. On that morning several of the ringleaders were arrested.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 18th inst. state that at 5 o'clock on that day 31 ladies of the highest nobility received from the Queen the sash of Maria Luisa on the occasion of the Royal marriage. Those ladies were to appear on the 19th at the Royal levee, bearing that decoration. Mr. Henderson, who represents the Spanish bondholders in England, was to have had an interview with the Minister of Finance on the 18th. The last date from Lisbon were the 13th, when that capital was perfectly tranquil. Hopes were even entertained that Colonel Wyld would succeed in adjusting amicably the question at issue between the belliegents.

On the 10th inst. a grand banquet was given to Mr. Cobden at Cadiz. Don Jorge Urteagui presided, supported by Mr. Cobden on his right, and Don Jose Maria Elizalde on his left. There were also present at different points of the table the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Duncan Shaw, Mr. C. Haarle, Mr. D. Macpherson, Don Julian Lopez, Don Juan de Dios Lasante, Don Juan Escrivano, Don Manuel Ruiz Tagle, Don Jose Lopez Bonal, Don Manuel Docavo y Casal, Don Jose Nicolas de Oviedo, Don F. G. de Arboreyo (the editor of the *Comercio*), the Marquis de Urena, the English Consul, Dr. Bodman, Don Manuel Quesada, Don Joaquin Urteagui, Don Jose Maria Aguirreverga, Don Manuel Marzan, Don F.

Mendez, the Count de Casa Brunet, Mr. Daniel O'Ryan, Don J. P. Gomez, &c. There were altogether 44 persons present, all gentlemen of high standing in society, and for the most part interested in commerce. In the course of the evening the President proposed “Mr. Richard Cobden, may Heaven prolong his life, so as to enable him to behold the complete triumph of his sound doctrines throughout Europe as he has already done in England!” (Loud applause from all the guests, which lasted some minutes.) Mr. Cobden then rose, and the uproar immediately subsided into a solemn silence, testifying at once the curiosity and impatience of the audience. The honourable gentleman assured those present that the supporters of Free Trade in England had only had one object in view, which might be summed up in a single word—liberty! (Applause.) Mr. Cobden proceeded to add—“I deem it useless, gentlemen, to say a single word for the purpose of convincing you how favourable freedom is to commerce. All history proves it. Let the different nations of Europe compare notes, and we shall find that in all of them commerce flourishes or declines in proportion to the freedom or restriction it encounters. Compare a seaport enjoying a freedom of trade with another which is deprived of that blessing, and the same difference will be manifested. All of you will remember, gentlemen, that during one year Cadiz enjoyed extraordinary prosperity; you will have present to your minds the great number of ships that adorned its ample bay—the vast traffic which animated its streets, and filled its magazines with the products of all climes. What was the cause of this magical change in Cadiz? Its climate—its port—its products, were the same as ever; but there had been one alteration which explained all this prosperity. For one year Cadiz was a free port!” (Immense applause.) A number of other speeches were afterwards made in favour of free trade by Mr. Schwabe, and some of the Spanish gentlemen present. At length, Mr. Cobden rose and rendered his thanks, in a friendly and festive style, to the President, Señor Urteagui, for the hospitable reception he had been favoured with.

THE BRAZILS.

We have received the *Gazeta Oficial* of Rio de Janeiro up to the 1st of October. According to that journal, a proclamation of the Monte Videan authorities had declared the armistice at an end; and hostilities had in consequence recommenced in the River Plate on the 15th of September. General Riveira had left Monte Video, and was proceeding to Entro Rios.

It is certain that Madrigal had concluded a convention with Uruquiza at Alcaraz about the 14th of August, but the conditions were not known at Corrientes on the 20th of that month, nor at Buenos Ayres on the 13th of September. It had not been sanctioned by the Government of Corrientes.

The *Alecto* steam-boat was in readiness to start at a moment's notice from Monte Video. It was said Baron Deffandis was to embark in her on his return to France.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.—Papers and letters from the Cape of Good Hope have reached us to the 7th of October inclusive, being 18 days later than the previous accounts. At the above date the war with the Kaffirs was still going on, but it was rumoured that the Governor shortly contemplated some decisive measures for putting a period to it. The Kaffirs had made several offers of capitulation, but the Governor wanted his own terms compiled with, which were that the insurgents should give up all their arms and restore the cattle they had stolen. The English boundaries were also to be extended.

It appears that the frontiers of the Kaffir country are still held by our troops; that the bushy kloofs and woody ravines on the left banks of the Keiskanna and the Beka had been completely secured by Colonel Somerset, with the capture of upwards of 3000 head of cattle; and that he was then on the track of one of the Kaffir chiefs who has recently made himself conspicuous, even among his countrymen, for his treachery and barbarity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The Court of Exchequer has for several days been occupied with arguments on a motion for a new trial in the case of Reynell v. Lewis, and Wyld v. Hopkins, in which verdicts had passed for the plaintiffs, upon the ground that the defendants, as provisional committee-men, were liable for contracts made by the solicitors of the “Central Kent,” and the “Peterborough and Nottingham Junction” Railways, although in either case the defendant had not expressly given any authority, but merely upon the implied authority alleged to have been given to the solicitors by having consented to become members of the provisional committees.

Mr. Martin, who argued against the rule in the case of Wyld v. Hopkins, contended that, if a man became a provisional committee-man, he thereby gave authority to those joined with him in the undertaking to bind him in all matters necessary for carrying out the common object.

Mr. Baron Rolfe did not know what a provisional committee-man was.

Mr. Martin said it was a word as well understood as any in the English language, both by counsel and jurors, and by everybody except the Bench at Westminster Hall.

During the argument in the case of Reynell v. Lewis, Baron Parke said he thought the question in this case was simply whether the defendant, as a provisional committee-man, authorised the particular contract which the attorney made for him.

Mr. Cowling, on the same side, submitted that in any view of the case there must be a new trial. A provisional committee-man had no power to interfere in the management of a proposed company, and the question was, whether he could be made liable without acting, merely because he assumed the name of a provisional committee-man or a promoter.

Baron Alderson doubted if the words “promoter,” or “provisional committee-man,” conveyed any definite ideas of liability. “Partner” was a relation held and understood as involving certain liabilities.

The Lord Chief Baron, in delivering the judgment, said that one of the questions which had been raised was, whether the contract was made by the plaintiff or his agent with the defendant or his agent. In every case this was a question of fact for the Jury dependent on the evidence, the plaintiff being bound to prove that the defendant had expressly or impliedly, personally, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, pledged his credit for the performance of his portion of the contract. In most of the cases against committee-men, the contracts were made not by the defendants personally, but by third persons, on, as it was alleged, their behalf; and the question then was, whether those third persons were the agents of the defendants generally, or specially for these particular transactions. In the actions against provisional committee-men the relation of principal and agent was not in general established by evidence of acts on the part of the defendants directly constituting the agent, nor indeed by any act beyond that of allowing their names to be used as provisional committee-men. In “Reynell v. Lewis,” the defendant had, in addition, expressed himself, in conversation, pleased with the moderate sum expended in preliminary expenses. Such an observation might, with propriety, be submitted to a jury, and they might give it such weight as they might think it deserved. In the two cases now under consideration, it had been contended that when the relation of a provisional committee-man liable for the acts of his fellow-committee-men, and that the fact of a man being a “promoter” of a railway scheme, coupled with the fact that he knew the money had been subscribed for defraying preliminary expenses, raised an implied authority to his co-promoters to pledge his credit for those expenses; and that the mere fact of being a provisional committee-man established a sufficient case to go to a jury, and to justify them in finding a verdict against him for those preliminary expenses. The Court were unanimously of opinion that such a consequence did not follow, as a matter of law, from the mere fact of a man's assenting to become a provisional committee-man. Such

THE CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. FERRAND, M.P.

Our readers will remember that, on the first day of the present Term, a rule was obtained, in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, calling upon Mr. Ferrand to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of two letters in the *Times*, on the 8th and 10th of August last, which charged Mr. Lewis with having conspired with Sir James Graham in order to obtain from Mr. Mott, an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, a false report with respect to the Keighley Union, for the purpose of injuring his character, and crushing him as a Member of the House of Commons, Mr. Ferrand being the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Union.

On Tuesday, Mr. Martin, Q.C., showed cause against the rule. He said: In the summer of this year, a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to investigate certain charges which had been made with respect to the management of the Andover Union. It was during the sittings of this Committee, that the two letters complained of appeared in the *Times*. Reports of the evidence adduced before the Committee appeared from day to day in the newspapers, and thus came under the notice of Mr. Ferrand. A few days before the first letter was written, Mr. Parker, who had been Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Chadwick, who held the office of Secretary to the Commissioners, were examined before this Committee. The first letter was written by Mr. Ferrand on reading a report of the evidence given by these gentlemen. [The learned Counsel then read the letter, which stated that he (Mr. Ferrand) had been unable to attend his Parliamentary duties on account of indisposition, but that he had watched the proceedings of the Andover Committee with the most intense interest, and that the feelings of every honourable member of the House of Commons must revolt at the evidence adduced before the Committee on the preceding Saturday, as it was distinctly proved that part of the statement made in the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, reflecting severely on his conduct, was false. Further disclosures were prevented by the Chairman requesting Mr. Parker to confine his answers to the matter before the Committee; and, when further observations with respect to the Keighley Union were made, Mr. Manners Sutton ordered the room to be cleared. The letter went on to state that he should prove that Mr. Mott was merely the tool of Mr. Lewis; that the whole business was nothing more than a conspiracy on the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. Lewis, in order to "crush him" (Mr. Ferrand). The second letter stated that Mr. Lewis had been guilty of the most deliberate falsehood, in order to deceive the House of Commons, and in order to rescue his confidential friend, Sir James Graham, from the infamy that awaited him.]

From these letters, it appeared that Mr. Lewis was charged with having assisted in getting a report made by Mr. Mott which contained false statements; and that, knowing them to be false, he delivered the report to Sir James Graham, to be used by him in his place in the House of Commons, and that the report was so used.

Sir Frederick Thesiger said that was not all. His learned friend should read the last passage.

Mr. Martin compiled. The letter complained of then proceeded to state that the whole proceeding was a foul and infamous conspiracy on the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. Lewis to crush Mr. Ferrand, the writer, in the House of Commons. The second letter further stated that Mr. Lewis, when examined before the Andover Committee, made a false statement with respect to the reports on the condition of the Keighley Union. Mr. Lewis had stated that Mr. Mott was sent down to Keighley in consequence of a notice of motion entered by Mr. Ferrand in the notice-book of the House of Commons, for an address to the Crown to rescind an order of the Poor-Law Commissioners with respect to the Union, which Mr. Ferrand denied, as his motion was not made until June, whereas Mr. Mott's report was dated the 23rd of April. Mr. Lewis stated that he had no communication with Sir James Graham before desiring Mr. Mott to visit the Union. Sir J. Walshaw was sent down to make a similar investigation, in order to test the accuracy of Mr. Mott's report, and a committee was appointed on the 28th of June to investigate the subject, and made their report on the 15th of July. The affidavit of Mr. Lewis stated that he did not direct Mr. Mott to make a false report, and that he believed it to be strictly true; that he did not carry it to Sir James Graham, knowing it to be false; and that he had never conspired with Sir James Graham for the purpose of prejudicing Mr. Ferrand or any other person; and Mr. Mott, in his affidavit, denied that he had received any instructions from Mr. Lewis, or any other person, to make a special or colourable report. The learned counsel read an affidavit of Mr. Parker, which stated that he went in his gig with Mr. Mott from Halifax to the Keighley Union, when Mott told him that he received instructions from the Commissioner to go to Keighley and make this report. He further stated his belief that this report was required to enable Sir James Graham to make the well-known attack upon Mr. Ferrand, and this affidavit was supported by Mr. Parker's statement before a Committee of the House of Commons that Mr. Lewis was guilty of duplicity in acquainting Sir James that no instructions had been sent to Mr. Mott to go to Keighley. Mr. Ferrand, in his affidavit, now stated, that when he saw Mr. Lewis's name in connection with the inquiry on the Andover Committee, he even then knew not that he was the person who had furnished Mr. Mott with the instruction. So much with respect to his letter of the 5th of last August to the editor of the *Times*. The second letter was attributable to an error into which Mr. Ferrand fell, and which it was Mr. Lewis's fault had not been corrected. Mr. Manners Sutton having asked a witness, Mr. Parker, what explanation could be given of what was said of Mr. Mott's visit to Keighley by Sir James Graham, Mr. Parker said that Sir James Graham had stated that he had caused search to be made at the office in Somerset House, and that no minute of such instructions to Mr. Mott having been sent, and the charge having been made, in fact, against Sir James Graham, he (Sir James) might have parried that by simply saying he was not cognisant of any such instructions having been sent. In Mr. Ferrand's affidavit he stated most explicitly that Mr. Mott was sent down to get a report against the Keighley Union, in order to assist Sir James in making an incalculatory speech against Mr. Ferrand. Mr. Lewis's affidavit did not remove the ground of Mr. Ferrand's complaint, that Mr. Mott's was not a fair account.

Mr. Bovill followed upon the same side.

Sir F. Thesiger appeared in support of the rule, and said that he had listened with the greatest disappointment to the addresses of his learned friends, because he had expected, either from the opportunity for reflection which had been afforded to Mr. Ferrand himself, or from their sober advice, that some atonement would have been made by them to Mr. Lewis. Not so, however; they had endeavoured to leave the sting in the wound, and to induce the belief in the minds of their Lordships, and of the public also, that there was some foundation for the calumnies which Mr. Ferrand had published. They had altogether mistaken the grounds of this application, which raised the question, not whether Mr. Mott had received instructions from Mr. Lewis or Sir James Graham to report on the state of the Keighley Union, but whether Mr. Lewis had been engaged with Sir James Graham in a foul and infamous conspiracy to crush Mr. Ferrand in the House of Commons, and for that purpose had employed Mr. Mott to draw up a false report to be thereafter presented to and used by Sir James Graham as a true one.

Lord Denman said that the Court was called on to allow a criminal information to be filed against a gentleman who had, in published letters, made the strongest charges, conveyed in the grossest language, against the applicant for this rule in excuse, certain circumstances had been set forth, the object of which was not to justify these letters, but to show that they had been published when the writer was in a state of mind that would induce the Court to extend reasonable indulgence to him. The complication of facts was such that the Court had been desirous of hearing a statement of all the particulars of the case, and of looking into the affidavits before it arrived at the conclusion that the defendant was not in some degree entitled to its indulgence. But after the fullest discussion of the matter the Court was convinced that not only was there not any foundation for the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Lewis, but nothing in what had occurred since that offered any reason for supposing that the imputations complained of were justifiable. Notwithstanding some degree of neglect on the part of Mr. Lewis, and the misfortune that his letter to Mr. Mott had not been properly recorded, Mr. Ferrand stood without excuse for publishing such libels as those which were now brought to the notice of the Court. It was not necessary, then, to say more than that there was nothing to furnish a reason for supposing that Mr. Lewis employed Mr. Mott in any way for the purpose of injuring Mr. Ferrand, or that Mr. Mott made any charge against Mr. Ferrand which would warrant the statements that had been made; or that Mr. Mott, Mr. Lewis, or Sir James Graham, or any of them, did take any improper proceedings against Mr. Ferrand. Under these circumstances, Mr. Ferrand stood completely without justification for what he had done, and the rule prayed for against him must be made absolute.—Rule absolute.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMAN GIBBS AS CHURCHWARDEN OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALEBROOK.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Colman delivered the judgment of the Court in the case of Gibbs and another v. Flight and another. The learned Judge decided that the repeated re-election of the same person to the same office without any necessity, was contrary to usage, and that, consequently, the election of Gibbs was not valid, and therefore a nonsuit must now be entered against the plaintiff.

COMPENSATION AGAINST THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, Mr. G. Shillibeer, the inventor and proprietor of the patent funeral carriage, obtained £500 damages for certain serious injuries sustained by him on the 18th of October, last year, in a collision which took place at the Shoreditch Station of the Eastern Counties Railway.

SCOTLAND.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW.—In a letter to the Very Rev. the Principal Macfarlan, Lord John Russell has accepted the unsought honour which has been conferred upon him, and he is now Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship states that, in consequence of the pressure of public business, he is at present unable to name a day when he can visit Glasgow for the purposes of installation.

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—Yesterday night week, an occurrence of a serious character took place on this railway. The half-past eight o'clock train from Edinburgh having reached the Winchburgh cut, the engine suddenly came into violent collision with a mass of rock which had slipped down the southern embankment, and fallen upon the line. The effect was to throw the engine across both rails, and produce a fearful concussion of the carriages. The engine was dashed to pieces, and several of the carriages damaged; but we are happy to say that none of the passengers suffered injury. The driver and stoker were thrown off the engine, and escaped with some slight bruises.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, Mr. George Melville, clerk to Lord Moncreiff, expired suddenly at his house in Ann-street, Edinburgh. He was unable to attend church on Sabbath, and after dinner he leaned his head back in the chair, and almost instantly life was extinct.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRICKS OF MONEY LENDERS.

The first session of this Court, for the present Mayoralty, commenced on Monday. The Commissioners present at the opening of the session were, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Wilson, and Sir C. Marshall, the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, &c.

William Wilmet Byron surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with obtaining £20 from Clementine Frances White, by means of false pretences.

Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the defendant.

The prosecutrix, a maiden lady, residing at Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, saw an advertisement in the *Times*, in which the advertiser was represented to be in want of £20 for fourteen days, and was willing to give a bonus of £5 for the accommodation and to deposit security, which was described as "not bulky," to the amount of £90 for the repayment. The prosecutrix answered the advertisement, and the prisoner called upon her, and after some conversation he produced several warrants for tea, which he represented to be young hyson, and worth 6s. a pound; and upon his depositing these documents, and giving a promissory note for £25, payable in fourteen days, the prosecutrix advanced him £20. The bill was not paid when it arrived at maturity, and upon further inquiry being made, it turned out that the article to which the warrants referred was worthless rubbish, and instead of being green tea it was black, which had been coloured before its exportation from China, so as to resemble that description of article. In answer to questions put by Mr. Ballantine, it was admitted that the tea was in the same state in which it was sent from China, and that the warrants for tea were very commonly negotiable among brokers and other persons; and it also appeared that upon one occasion the tea in question had been put up to public sale, and had found a purchaser.

Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the defendant, urged that there was no proof of fraudulent knowledge on his part with regard to the tea; and that, for all that appeared to the contrary, he might have privately received those warrants, and believed them to be of value; or that, at all events, they were ample security in a transaction where the party advancing the money had obtained his promissory note, and expected interest to the amount of 600 per cent.

The Recorder having summed up, the Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

There was another indictment against the prisoner for a second offence of a similar character, but it was not gone into.

The officer who apprehended the defendant said he found in his possession several duffer's watches, and also a £20 note, which it appeared he had only just before obtained from another person by similar fraudulent means to those adopted in the case of Miss White. He wished to know what he was to do with the property, and whether he was to deliver up the note to the person who claimed it?

The Recorder said that all the property had better be placed for the present in the hands of the Sheriffs, who would no doubt do what was right in the matter.

FRAUD UPON THE BANK.

On Wednesday, Henry Hitchcock, alias Henry Hitchcock Barrett, alias Henry Barrett, alias Henry Jones (27), described as a valet, was indicted for feloniously forging an order for the transfer of certain stock in the Long Annuities, standing in the names of George and Sarah Edwards, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The evidence went to show that on the 5th January, 1842, the prisoner presented himself at the office of Mr. Bayley, a stockbroker, in Lombury, and expressed a desire to sell out the stock in question, and as Mr. Bayley was at the time out of town, he was referred to another stockbroker named Crompton, who was in the habit of transacting business for Mr. Bayley in his absence, and the prisoner procured to that gentleman a letter from Sarah Edwards, whom he stated was his wife, requesting that the stock in the Long Annuities standing in the names of herself and husband, should be transferred and sold. Mr. Crompton said it was the usual course, under such circumstances, to have a power of attorney from the wife if she could not attend personally; and the prisoner said that his wife was ill and could not come to town, and he hoped the business could be completed without her, as he wanted to take the money back with him to the country. Mr. Crompton, upon this, agreed to go to Mr. Smeet, the chief accountant of the Bank of England, and represent the circumstances: and as it appeared that the Bank authorities could not legally resist the demand of a husband to have stock standing in the names of himself and wife transferred upon his own application, it was suggested that the prisoner should make a written demand for the transfer of the stock, before it could be effected. The prisoner upon this wrote a demand for the transfer, which he signed "George Edwards," the husband of Sarah, the parties whose names appeared in the books of the Bank. The stock was then duly transferred, and the proceeds, amounting to £43 15s., were handed over to the prisoner. The fraud, it appeared, was not discovered until very recently.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Colman sentenced him to be transported for life.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A TRADESMAN.—In our Police report, a short time ago, we stated that a charge had been preferred against James Galloway, a tradesman, of having stolen a quantity of gloves, value £7 10s., the property of Mr. T. Hamby, of the Bankruptcy Court. The prisoner was tried on Tuesday, at this Court; but the evidence did not at all sustain the indictment, and the Jury gave a verdict of "Acquittal."

POLICE.

PLUNDER OF A SIMPLE COUNTRYMAN.

At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, Edward Billington, Thomas Thompson, and Robert Chulme, were charged with having robbed John Smith, a labourer, of Portello, near Edinburgh, of £170 in bank-notes.

John Smith, who had been sent for to Scotland by the Lord Mayor to give evidence, made the following statement: About four months ago I arrived in London, from Melbourne, in Australia, and on the 13th of October I was robbed of all the money I had in the world in this manner. As I was going on that day up to Caroline-street, Bedford-square, from Mr. Hayes's, in the City, I was accosted by a person having the appearance of a gentleman. He asked me the name of some street, and I said, "I am sorry I cannot inform you, for I am a stranger here." He said he had just come up from the London Docks, and been two hours making his way up, and had not found the place. I said London was an awkward place for strangers to be in, but I had found out my destination. He then said he was very thirsty and wanted a drink of porter, and invited me to go with him. I hesitated very much, but at last consented, and we went into a public-house, at the corner of Caroline-street, where we had some porter. Before we had finished the porter, Billington, one of the prisoners at the bar, came in, and said he was newly come from America; and he asked about the Museum, and then entered into conversation with the person I first met, whose name, it appeared, was Capt. Harvey, about American money, and produced what appeared to be American money, and American drafts of money on London. Billington also said that he had an appointment with his lawyer at Gray's Inn, and he prevailed on me as a stranger to go with him and he would show me a part of the town, so we all three, Captain Harvey, Billington, and myself, went to Gray's Inn Coffee-house. [Here the prosecutor detailed the conversations which took place between them, from which it was palpable enough to all the bystanders in the Justice-room that it was what is called a regular "plant" upon him.] He then proceeded thus: Captain Harvey having said he wanted to go to the Bank, and Mr. Billington having said he wanted to get a transfer made of some American funds, I said I wanted to go to the Bank also, so we all left the house and agreed to meet there at two o'clock. I had a bill to take to the bank of Australia, from whence I was sent to Smith, Payne, and Smith's banking house in Lombard-street; but before I got there I met Captain Harvey, who after asking me if I had got my business done, accompanied me to Smith, Payne, and Smith's, where he said he had just drawn his money, and where he saw me receive £170 in £10 notes. The unfortunate prosecutor then particularly stated all that had occurred between him and Captain Harvey and Billington after he received his money. They all went to a public-house within a few doors of the Lincolnshire beer-house in Holborn, to have a smoke, "and there," said the prosecutor, "they had a glass of gin each, and I had a glass of brandy, and Billington said he would go over to Gray's-inn Coffee House and see if his lawyer was come; and he took his pocket-book out and laid it on the table, as Captain Harvey said something about his not stopping, and he said there were bank-notes in it to the amount of £500, and bills. He stopped away about ten minutes, and on his return he again said he had not seen his lawyer. Captain Harvey then said he would go and get a stamp for the £100 which Billington offered to lend him, and he placed his pocket-book, as a security for his return, upon the table. The captain then went out, but he came back instantly and beckoned to me; and as I was going to him Billington said to me, "Why do you not do as Harvey has done, leave your pocket-book on the table as a security for your return;" and so I laid my pocket-book upon the table, and we left Billington alone in the room."

The Lord Mayor: And all your money was in your pocket-book?—The prosecutor: The whole of the seventeen £10 notes were in it. When Captain Harvey and I got about thirty or forty yards down the street, I declined going any further, but he wished me to go further for a stamped receipt. I returned, and there was no person in the room, and my pocket-book was gone. The people at the bar said the person I left in the room must have gone out at the back door, and I then gave information to the police.

The prisoners were ultimately remanded.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.—Captain Hutton, a gallant officer of the Royal Navy, has just received the appointment of Governor of the Island of Ascension, and is about to take his departure.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that the Government have recently taken into consideration a series of improvements for effecting an immediate communication with the Royal palaces, Government offices, dockyards, garrisons, and fortresses throughout the kingdom, by means of the electric telegraph.

THE CAT, THE MOUSE, AND THE RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Friday morning (last week), the early railway train between Kendal and Lancaster ran over and killed a fine black cat, which was crossing the line with a mouse, and was too intent upon her prey to notice the approach of the engine. The cat was afterwards found completely cut in two, with the mouse firmly fixed between her teeth.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Vienna gives a few details of a catastrophe in the silver mine of Idria, near Laybach, on the 2nd. It appears that an explosion took place whilst 16 men were at work in the mine, and that they were all killed. To prevent new accidents water was let into the mine, and the shaft was closed.

On the 6th inst. a most dreadful accident occurred at Constantinople. At the new government iron-works a large chimney was in course of construction, under the charge of Armenians, aided by English engineers, and had been carried to the enormous height of 250 feet. It slid, and its fall destroyed the lives of 50 workmen, and wounded 80 or 100 more. The cause of the accident is attributed to the wilful deviation of the Armenian director from the plans of the English engineer, Mr. Hague, even after the protests of the latter.

Divine service was performed at Weimar on the 9th instant, by John Ronze, to a congregation of more than 800 German Catholics. He alluded in his oration to the establishment of a universal German church, which the progress of the age called for.

Venison, imported whole from Hamburg, has been selling at Hull at 6d. per lb. for parts, and 1s. for haunches.

The new Railway Commissioners have dispensed with the services of General Pasley and Captain Donatus O'Brien. Mr. Estcourt has resigned the chairmanship of the Standing Orders Committee. Sir W. Heathcote or Mr. Bernal is named as likely to succeed him.

There was a very violent gale at Liverpool yesterday week, and several vessels were wrecked or much injured. The only life lost was that of a poor Irish passenger, in a frieze coat, name unknown, who was blown into one of the docks and drowned.

In the sitting of the 11th the Upper Chamber of Hanover united unanimously in the vote of the Second Chamber in favour of the nationality and independence of the German Duchies annexed to Denmark. The Government at first took only a slight interest in this matter, but afterwards it joined in the common feeling, and adopted steps in favour of the duchies.

The Queen has presented to the Duchess of Inverness a pension on the Privy Purse, and there will be no addition in consequence to the Pension List, as has been erroneously asserted.

A number of bad half-sovereigns, composed of a sort of metal resembling zinc and gilded by the electro-plating process, are now in circulation. They are not easily to be detected by the ring, and they are well executed. The deficiency of their weight, however, immediately shows they are counterfeits.

Constantinople accounts to the 7th inst. give a recital of the murder in cold blood of some two hundred Nestorian Christians by the Kurdes, and of the defeat of the Turkish army, under the command of Tayar Pacha. The bands of Bedr Khan fell upon the Nestorian villages in the districts of Tiary, Tehoma, Diss, and Albagh, and murdered men, women, children, and even infants at the breast; the Christians who offered the least resistance were put to the most cruel and refined modes of torture and death. None were suffered to escape, and even if they did, it was to be subsequently hunted down like wild beasts. It is calculated that several thousand have already perished. The districts of Tiary, Tehoma, Diss, and Albagh have been completely laid waste, the passage of these plundering hordes being marked by the traces of bloodshed, rapine, and murder. Thirty-seven Christian villages have been pillaged and burnt.



THE KAFFIR WOMEN ADVANCING AS A SCREEN TO THE MEN, AUGUST 16.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

In our Journal of last week, we gave the latest accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope, with a summary of the present position of the Kaffir War. We are now enabled by our Artist (several of whose sketches have already illustrated this event), to engrave a very interesting episode in the conflict, the best accompaniment to which will be found in the following, from Fort Cox:—

“Friday, the 14th Aug.—At two o'clock this morning, a party of Capt. Wilson's Corps, consisting of 200 men and five officers, under the command of Lieut. Stevenson, marched for the Amatola Heights, in search of Kaffirs. This party went a circuitous route, and ascended the mountain by the north side. At daybreak, they fell in with about 40 women and children, from whose husbands Captain Ross had previously captured two horses and a number of goats. After a search of six hours they next came across a small party of Kaffir men, and 85 women and children. The former, on perceiving our men approaching, made off with their cattle, sheep, and goats, into the bush, while the latter marched two deep from behind a bush, as it were to cover or conceal the retreat of their friends. Lieut. Stevenson, on arriving at the spot, ordered his men to fire, which it is believed had a good effect, another party to watch the movements of the women and protect his rear, and a third to burn and destroy the huts, about 100 in number. After the firing had ceased, he ordered the kraals to be dug up, in which were found large quantities of Kaffir and Indian corn, the whole of which was destroyed, except what the men could carry with them. The party returned to Fort Cox after twelve hours' arduous search and employment. They found one waggon, which belonged to the train captured from Major Gibson. One man on our side was killed.”

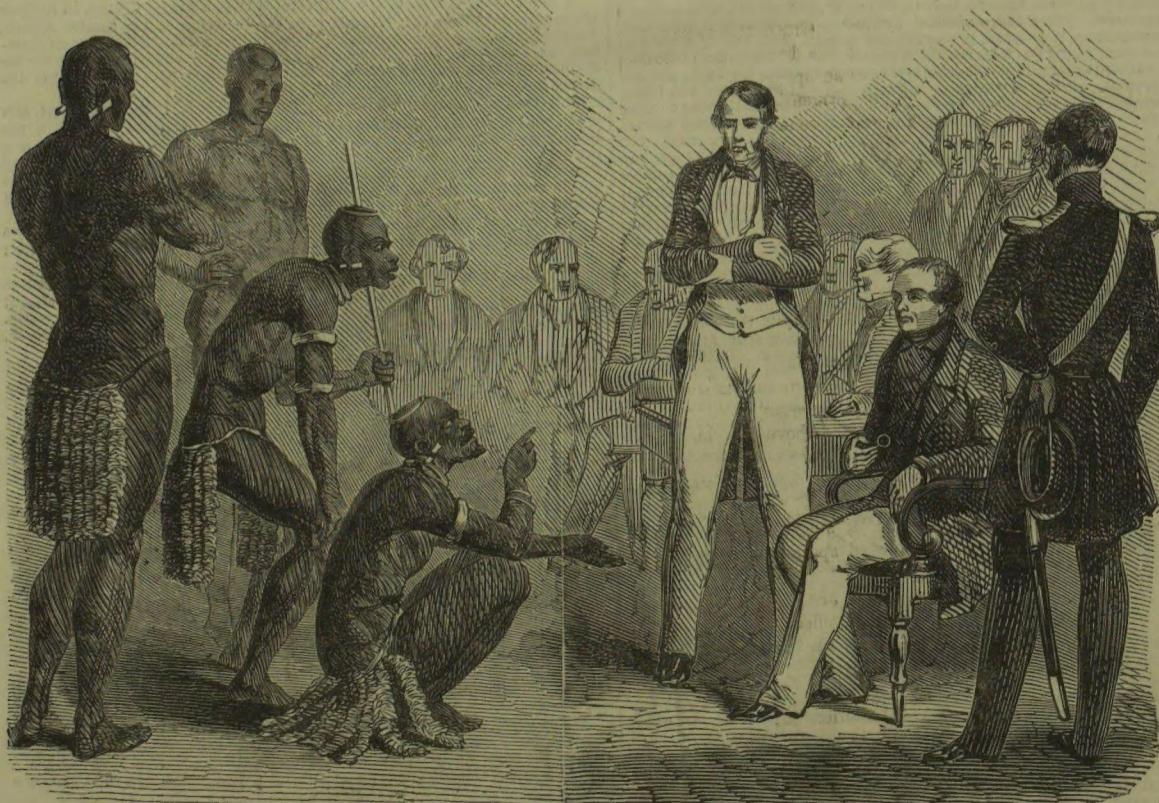
NATAL.

A very satisfactory arrangement has just been entered into between the Lieut.-Governor of Natal, and the Zoolah Chief Pandah; and, the interview for this purpose has been sketched by our Cape Artist with his customary spirit and fidelity.

The transactions are comprised in a Message from Pandah to the Lieut.-Governor, opening thus:

“We are sent by Pandah to the Lieut.-Governor, in consequence of his (Pandah's) having assembled his people. Having heard of some dissensions in the adjoining nation (Sapousa's), he judged it prudent to be prepared for any emergency; and also because this nation, on a former occasion, took advantage of dissensions among the Zoolahs, and destroyed their King, capturing the children of the Royal family, and a great quantity of cattle.

“Pandah wishes to know if the Lieut.-Governor has repudiated his first wife, or whether he still loves her as when he first married her?



EMBASSY OF PANDAH, KING OF THE ZOOLAHs, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NATAL.

PORTUGAL.—THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

We have received letters from Lisbon by the *Polyphemus* to the 17th instant, being four days later than the accounts noticed in our late impression last week. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred up to that date between the armies of Saldanha and Das Antas. A Lisbon letter states that the advanced guard of Saldanha “had been completely beaten, with loss of ammunition, and the whole of the advanced force taken; and that Saldanha had retired on Carregado (four leagues north-west of Cartaxo). It was known (adds the letter), that Das Antas would not attack Saldanha, until the arrival at Santarem of the Conde de Bomfim, with the 5th and 6th Caçadores and Cavalry, who were hourly expected, as well as General Ozorio, as the Count is resolved to have good general officers, to manoeuvre and attack General Saldanha in that way that his force will be completely cut off from Lisbon.” Great desertions, it was stated, were still taking place of the Queen's troops to the enemy. The forces of Schwalbach had been routed by the Conde de Bomfim near Evora, and the former had fled to Elvas, and was thus completely cut off from all communication with Saldanha. All the Western Isles were said to have pronounced in favour of the popular movement.

The following analysis of events is abridged from private letters from Lisbon:—The insurgent force, under Brigadier Celestino, has rallied again after the check it suffered at Viana (in Alemtejo) on the 28th ult.; and, it is said, has crossed the Tagus, above Santarem, and effected a junction with the main body of the army. Old General Schwalbach, has, in consequence of this, been obliged to raise the siege of Evora, and to march upon Almeirim, for the purpose, as is supposed, of getting to the rear of Antas, and annoying him by cutting off his supplies. Schwalbach's attempt upon Evora was foiled by the steady resistance of its defenders. The popular insurrections on the south bank of the Tagus, as well as in the districts bordering upon the suburbs of the capital, have operated powerfully as a diversion in favour of Antas, by drawing away from Saldanha's army above 1000 men, who are divided into two columns, one on each side of the river, and kept perpetually moving about to scour the country.

A vessel has arrived at Lisbon, from St. Michael's (Azores), bringing news of a general insurrection of the people of that island against the Queen's Government. The troops there stationed, consisting of the 5th infantry (500 strong) and part of a battalion of Caçadores, have joined in the revolt.

After visiting the Duke of Saldanha, by whom he was received in the most friendly manner, Colonel Wynde proceeded to Santarem, where he met with an equally flattering reception from Count das Antas, whose troops he states to be in as excellent order as the Queen's. Antas took him round to the quarters of the different regiments and volunteer battalions, and showed him the muster-roll of his forces, which the Colonel says are about 4000 regulars, and from 4000 to 5000 irregulars, all regimented and well armed. In cavalry, Antas is very weak, not having above 200 dragoons, but in artillery he is not much inferior to Saldanha, as he has nine field pieces. The insurgents seemed to be very confident of success, and to be well supplied with provisions from the country in the rear. Colonel Wynde dined with Antas, in company with Jose Estevea, Mousinho d'Albuquerque, and other chiefs of the party. Antas said that the Queen had not a more loyal subject than himself, and that he and his comrades were in arms not against her, but against the liberticide faction by whom she was kept in a state of coercion; that his object was merely to restore the *status quo* prior to the counter revolution of the 6th of October; and that he was determined to succeed or perish in the attempt. Alluding to the Queen's recent decree, ordering all civilians taken in arms to be shot, he said that if that measure should be carried into effect, he should be reluctantly, and much against his own feelings, obliged to retaliate.

The *Díario do Governo* contains a decree, which has thrown the whole commercial body, and especially the British merchants, into a state of the greatest consternation. We subjoin some of the articles of this decree:—

Art. 1. Every person who shall reject a Bank of Lisbon note, when tendered in payment, shall incur the punishment of transportation, besides a penalty of from 50 to 500 milrs, at the discretion of the Judge.

Art. 2. The same punishment and pecuniary penalty will be incurred by all who shall stipulate for payments in coin, or who shall establish one price for payments in notes and another for coin.

Art. 3. All clauses, conditions, and agreements, already entered into, stipulating for payments in coin, are hereby declared null and void.

Art. 4. Offenders against the provisions of this decree shall neither be allowed bail nor trial by jury.

Palace of Necessidades, Nov. 14, 1846.

(Signed)

THE QUEEN.

Countersigned by all the Ministers.

Subsequently to the above a letter arrived, dated from Lisbon, Nov. 19, six P.M. The intelligence it contains is not of a decisive nature, but is generally confirm-



THE GIRAFFE CRICKET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

matory of the news previously received. The writer, in a postscript, says:—“The Government have received an express that the Conde das Antas had this day, in the morning, attacked the posts of Saldanha”—without, however, giving any result, which had doubtless not transpired. Saldanha had previously sent an urgent request to the Government to send him 2000 men, with horses and mules, of which he was much in want; the National Battalion, however, had refused to march. General Celestino and his forces entered Santarem on the 16th; and General Baron de Almargem, with his forces, from Oporto, had also arrived there, with a large sum of money. The British merchants had sent a strong memorial to the Government at home against the Decree of the 14th of November. An influential deputation of Portuguese merchants had also waited upon the Minister, to induce him to modify the Decree, to prevent the evils it was likely to inflict upon trade and public credit; and ultimately the Government consented to revoke the decree—so far, at least, as it regards its retrospective operation, whereby the notes of the Bank of Lisbon were made a legal tender.

The insurgents were still in arms. A battle had taken place at Chaves, in the north of Portugal, between a portion of the insurgent army under the command of Vicondo de Sa da Bandeira, and the Queen's troops, headed by Baron Casal, and the result had been a loss of between one and two hundred killed or wounded, besides two regiments (the 13th and 15th), which had deserted to the Baron Casal.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CRACOW.

The violation of the independence of Cracow is completed. An official manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, placing henceforth that city and its territory under his Imperial sway, according to a convention entered into at Vienna on the 6th inst., between Prussia, Russia, and Austria, has been published.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following:—“It is said that two powers of Germany only consented, with great reluctance, to the incorporation of Cracow. Russia insisted, and finished by declaring that one of the three Powers must take possession of that Republic. Russia said to the Austrian Cabinet, it must be either *you* or *I*; that after the treasonable conduct of the republic in the affair of Galicia, she had lost all right to an independent existence, and that it would be ridiculous to speak of its neutrality, or of its preservation; that those who defended the Polish cause did not evidently understand its meaning; that it was the most determined enemy of the three Powers, and that they had the right, and were obliged to act in their own defence. With regard to the treaties concluded between the three Powers, as to eventual incorporation, it was to be regretted

that it had not taken place sooner, as seas of blood might have been spared. As to the possession of Cracow, it was a matter of insignificance, except in a military point of view. In taking possession of it, it would be necessary to make great financial sacrifices, and as Cracow was poor, it could count but little on a compensation. The Austrian troops who are to form the garrison of Cracow are already on their march. It is rumoured that whatever commercial privileges belonged to Cracow as a free State, will not be interfered with—a sop, as it is asserted, thrown to England and France."

The *Journal des Débats* says:—"Four companies have received orders to march from the garrisons of Mulhouse and Belfort, and take up their quarters at Hunnuque, it is believed, for the winter."

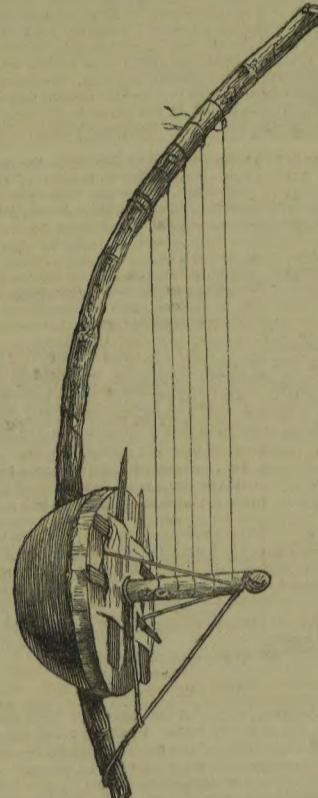
The fortress of Hunnuque, according to the treaty of Vienna, ought to remain for ever dismantled.

The *Universal Prussian Gazette*, under head of Cracow, 17th, says:—"That the public taking possession of Cracow by the Austrian government, took place on that day with great solemnity. All the civil and military authorities assembled at an early hour in the morning, in the Hall of the Senate, where the decision of the Emperor was publicly and officially made known. A salute of 21 guns was then fired to announce to the inhabitants of Cracow the inauguration of the new system of government. A solemn service was performed in the churches, at the end of which the Austrian National Hymn was sung. All the garrison were under arms, and fired salutes in honour of the event."

The territory of Cracow extends 21 square miles. The population of the city is 43,000, of the territory 146,000. The revenue amounts to two-and-a-quarter millions of Polish florins.

AFRICAN CURIOSITIES.

CAPTAIN DENHAM, who has just returned in the *Avon* steam-vessel, from the coast of Africa, has brought with him a number of curiosities:



AFRICAN GUITAR.

botanical, zoological, and ethnological, which would form a most valuable acquisition to our great national Museum. The report of them was so promising, that we dispatched one of our Artists to the steamer, lying at Woolwich, to sketch the most attractive of these novelties; and here are the graphic results.

The most beautiful object is a fine *Gazelle*, one of the smallest species of the deer tribe, evidently in the enjoyment of the best health. It is full grown, and only between 12 and 13 inches high, although three years of age; it is of delicate symmetry, the thickness of its fore legs, below the knees, being under half an inch in diameter, with the hairs of its skin scarcely longer than the pile of velvet. Its head is proportionally small, and tapering almost as acutely as the bill of a bird. The beautiful little creature was in Captain Denham's cabin, where his lady fed it, while our Artist made the annexed Sketch.

Next is an entomological novelty—the *Giraffe Cricket*, caught two miles from Quitta, on May 29, of the present year: it has six wings, the outer ones something like the wings of a beetle; those beneath of a

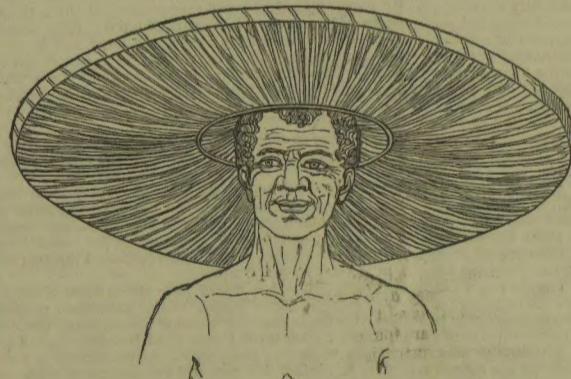


COSTUME OF A KING.



GAZELLE, BROUGHT BY CAPTAIN DENHAM, IN THE "AVON" STEAM-SHIP, FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

very delicate light green colour; and the undermost ones of fine net-work. The height of the Cricket is five inches; it has very long legs, the foremost of which it employs as a means of defence.



AFRICAN UMBRELLA HAT.

The next object is a *Guitar* of the singular construction shown in the adjoining column. The frame is of bamboo; the belly is a calabash, covered with hide; and from its middle rises an upright, to which are fixed five strings, of common hemp. The instrument is held in the left hand, against the hip; and beautiful and varied tones are produced by pressing on the bamboo, and thus varying the tension of the strings. It will thus be seen that the chief novelty is in the mode of playing the *Guitar*.

The *Regal Costume*, next figured, consists of a mantle of dark blue colour, which is worn in graceful folds over the shoulders: it is of a substance between silk and cotton, and it is richly dight with various ornaments. The cap is likewise of several hues.

The accompanying Costume is that of a Warrior: the cap is made of two monkey skins, sewn together; the apron is made of long grass, and on the left side is worn a leather pouch; the shield is of wicker-work; from the neck is suspended, by four strings, a knife or dagger, in a red leather case, mounted with skin rings; and a spear, with a leaf-shaped blade, completes the Chief's war appointments. Above the dagger is figured a calabash, or bottle, brought from the River Dodo.

In the centre column is figured one of the large *Umbrella Hats*, made of rushes, and commonly worn on the African coast.

In the Collection, also, are a number of seeds, flourishing plants, &c.; some beautiful live love-birds, and preserved specimens of the quadruped and insect tribes.

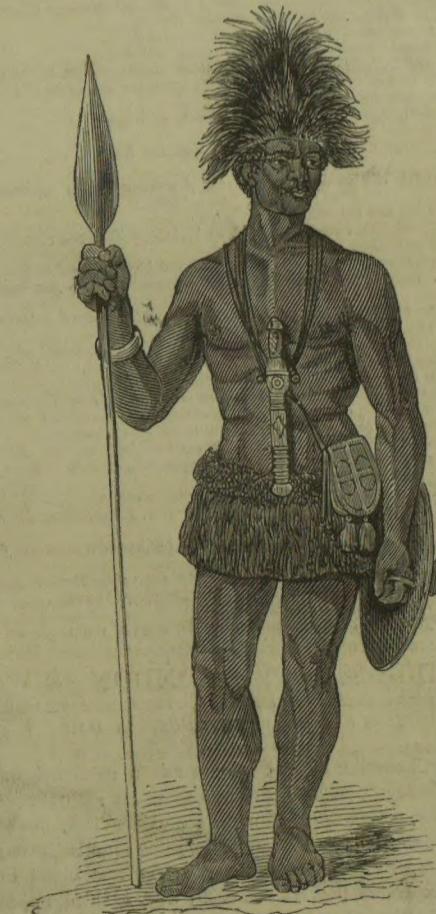
Captain Denham is a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society; and his father, Colonel Denham, who holds an office in the Tower of London, has one of the finest African collections in England.

Capt. Denham has been twelve months on the African coast; and had two of his officers killed by the natives.

On Friday, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, Knight, C.B. and

K.C.H., accompanied by Commander Smith, of the *William and Mary* yacht, went on board the *Avon* steam-vessel, to inspect the crew and vessel. The captain, officers, and crew enjoy excellent health, and the captain has succeeded in accomplishing the object for which the vessel was fitted out—to survey a difficult part of the coast of Africa, and went over a greater extent of coast than was originally contemplated, with satisfactory results.

The *Avon* will be paid off to-day. It is as gratifying to announce that on the first board-day after she reached England, the 13th instant, her commander, Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., was promoted to the rank of post-captain.



AFRICAN WAR DRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.

This Day, price 1s., gilt edges.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

THE STEPHENSON'S DEATH.—He was buried entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLASHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.—Advent Sunday—Mercury sets at 4h. 53m. p.m.

MONDAY, 30.—St. Andrew—Venus rises at 7h. 23m. a.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.—Mars rises at 5h. 8m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804—St. Paul's finished, 1710.

THURSDAY, 3.—Belzoni died, 1823.

FRIDAY, 4.—Saturn sets at 9h. 47m. near W.S.W.

SATURDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1791—Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 5.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 11 48	A. h. m. 0 0	M. h. m. 0 17	M. h. m. 1 42	M. h. m. 1 10	M. h. m. 1 34

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. G. L." has sent us three long astronomical queries, which we have not room to repeat, but proceed to reply to:—1. The motion of the Satellites of Uranus is retrograde, or contrary to the order of movement of all other bodies yet noticed; a phenomenon, it is true, which prevents any satisfactory hypothesis relative to the primary cause of planetary motion, but not, therefore, contrary to all the known laws of nature.—2. The Sun constantly emits streams of light; but whether the shining matter of the Sun is or is not a fluid is mere speculation. Experiments prove that the edges of the Sun possess a light as intense as the centre; and, therefore, a portion of your theory is wrong, with respect to the Equatorial parts of the Sun becoming less through its rotation on its axis in 25 days and 10 hours.—3. The remark, that "the different Planets are the Children of the Sun," must be understood in a figurative, and not in a literal sense.

"P. Q. R." Cambridge.—We are now aware that Professor Challis observed the New Planet on the 4th and 12th of August, but he did not know that these observations were of the Planet till after the discovery was announced by others. We are also aware that Mr. Adams did perform calculations similar to those of M. Le Verrier; but the former gentleman never published a word about them, whilst the latter had such confidence in them, that he published the results for the guidance of Astronomers; in consequence, it was found in the predicted place, and upon M. Le Verrier the honour of the discovery must be. We are gratified to find that English Astronomers were on their track; and we admit that it is a discovery of the age, and that it could not long have been undiscovered.

"Fanatica per la Musica."—Mr. Wade's book is excellent; and we recommend, in addition to that work, Hamilton's "Catechisms of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass," published by Cocks and Co. At a more advanced stage, study Rinck, G. Weber, Abrechtsberger, Czerny, Reicha, &c.

"R. S."—Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland" has been completed.

"Annette" and "G. M." are thanked, though we cannot entertain their positions.

"Consulo," Kempsey.—The age of the Author named is 30, and he is unmarried.

"A Three Years' Subscriber."—Ravizotti's "Italian Grammar;" or, try "Italian Without a Master."

"T. C. D." Dublin.—Thanks for the Music, which shall appear.

"A Late Resident in Edinburgh."—The Letter shall appear, with an Engraving, probably, next week.

"A. A.—n." N. B. may obtain minute information of "Public Baths and Wash-houses" from the Reports of the Establishments already in operation. We cannot, however, direct our Correspondent to information of the same class respecting "Mutual Building Associations."

"N."—The Receipt in question will be sufficient evidence of payment.

"R. B."—Phillips's Portrait of Lord Byron is reputed to be a good likeness. (See Mr. Murray's Editions of the English Poet's Works.)

"Beneficent," Rye.—Vegetable Ivory (the Tagua Nut) is the produce of a tree found on the banks of the River Magdalena, in Columbia. (See "Year-Book of Facts," 1845, p. 226.)

"A Competent Person" and "H. T. D." are mistaken: the Drawing of the Wellington Statue and Arch, in our last week's Journal, is correct in its proportions, inscribed by the Artist's extreme care.

"E. Y."—The Rev. Canon Bowles, the Poet, is still alive.

"R. D. X."—If the arms in question did not interfere with the heraldic bearings of any other family, the College would have no objection, under the circumstances stated by our Correspondent, to confirm the shield to him. The expense of the confirmation would be about seventy-five guineas.

"An Old Subscriber."—Mr. Harford, of Blaize Castle, near Bristol, has, we believe, on his estate such cottages as those referred to. A letter addressed to "Sir Charles Young, Heralds' College, Doctors Commons, London," would obtain the desired information.

"D. F."—The Statistics of Paris may give the number.

"A Regular Subscriber."—Carving Meat or Wood? We do not know Dr. Patrick Macdonell's age.

"J. S. C." Great Yarmouth, recommends our Subscribers to pass over their copies of our Journal a box-iron and heater, moderately hot, which "will draw out the beauty of the fine Engravings."

"A Ten-Hour-Bill Advocate." Huddersfield.—Portrait of Mr. Fielden, M.P., has not appeared in our Journal; Mr. Oastler's Portrait is in No. 97.

"C. S." Worcester, is thanked for the hint.

"R. H. S." Paddington.—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding."

"A Subscriber since 1844," Liverpool.—We believe Mr. Dickens has not written a line in the Periodical named.

"A Gentleman," Cheltenham.—A series of beautiful Illustrations of St. Giles's Church, Cheam, will appear in our Journal next week, or the week after.

"A Highlander," Edinburgh.—The London Season begins with the Opening of Parliament.

"M. V."—Robert and James Montgomery are only brothers in Song.

"Tyrannus," West Clandon.—See the Report of the late Meeting of the British Association; or wait for the Society's published Report.

"E. D."—We cannot assist our Subscriber, in either case.

"A Constant Friend," Dublin.—See our Journal of last week.

"Oxonensis" and "J. E." may be right in their conjectures as to the origin of "Infantry"; we, last week, gave the etymology upon the authority of Mr. Booth, a very close investigator.

"E. L." Chapel-street.—We do not take cognisance of Wagers.

"R. G." Liverpool.—"The Hand-book to Paris."

"A Subscriber," Bognor.—The Engraving in question has not appeared in our Journal.

"Fanny"—Capitals are indispensable in the first-named case; optional in the second.

"A Lady" will find "the Seven Wonders" in "Bailey's Dictionary": we cannot spare room to quote them.

"M. J."—The question of "Who is an Esquire?" has been discussed at considerable length in Mr. Burke's "Patriotism." The subject would extend far beyond our limits.

"G. H."—The present Duchess of Marlborough is daughter of Lord Ashbrook. Her maiden name was Charlotte Augusta Flavel.

"A. B. G. D."—The promises of situations given by one Government are not expected to be carried out by their successors in office.

"F. D. S."—The Queen descends in direct line from the Guelphs.

"A Constant Reader."—Sir John Hunter Little is son of the late Thomas Little, Esq., by Diana, his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a Director of the East India Company; and grandson of Robert Little, Esq., of Cheshire.

"F. R."—The pay of a Cornet of Dragoons is eight shillings a day. £150 additional income would enable the Officer to live respectably, and to keep his proper position in the Regiment.

"C. L."—Our Correspondent's definition of the Brevet is correct.

"Perseverer," Yarmouth.—Address a letter to the "Rev. F. Hamilton, Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square, London."

"Runnitum."—Carlotta Grisi is married to Perrot, but has been separated for some years.

"A. J. F." Cheltenham.—We have many offers for the publication of Songs, but, until we see the M.S., cannot make any pledge as to their publication.

"A Welsh Mountaineer's" letter has been mislaid.

** Several Replies are deferred for want of room.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

The life of a Chancellor of the Exchequer is a continual warfare, an unceasing struggle with Financial Reformers: no sooner is a deputation, demanding the abolition of the Malt Tax, bowed out, than another enters with a request of the same kind respecting Tobacco; the proper amount of official courtesy and bland evasion having been expended, that is dismissed; and a third appears, to insist on a reduction of the Tax on Tea: the Minister is as much embarrassed by his suitors as Portia by hers; "while we shut the

gate upon one woer, another knocks at the door." But, as far as we can gather, one formula does for every case; there is a general answer, which suffices for each—"we can't afford it." The reply is not unknown in the circle of much smaller Commonwealths; the controllers of private Exchequers have often to meet requests more difficult to deny than the pleadings of a deputation, in the same manner. More things in this world are desirable than are possible; and a universal abolition of taxes is among them. It is unfortunate that the agitation should have selected precisely the three articles that furnish the greatest amounts of revenue; hundreds and thousands can be dealt with, in a spirit of liberal audacity; a calculation may go wrong, without a State and a Ministry falling through a hole in a Budget, into an abyss of embarrassment and confusion. But, when it comes to counting by millions, the boldest Statesman is paralysed at the prospect of such immeasurable deficiency, and he defends his tax with a courage and determination borrowed from a sort of financial despair. He points to our liabilities, and asks, "How is it possible, with all these bills to be provided for, that I can be humane, or generous, or considerate—or, in fact, indulge in the luxury of any one of the virtues? On my honour, gentlemen, it is as much as I can do to be honest and punctual." A sum of fifty-four millions are for ever present to his mind's eye; and knowing that subtracting nine will leave it only forty-five, he points out that to the zealous men who invade Downing-street, and leaves the grim, unbending fact to speak for itself.

There is, at the present time, a movement being made against these three taxes on Tea, Malt, and Tobacco. The benefit the reduction would be none can doubt; and that increased consumption would make up for that reduction is all but certain, but the increase would be gradual, and extended over a series of years, while the demands on us are present and unceasing. The interval between the cutting down and the growing up would be the period of difficulty: we must tax ourselves in some other way to meet it; and a burden is a burden, however carried.

We doubt grievously the prudence of consenting to a temporary tax, in the hope, or under the assurance, that, at a certain time, we may be able to do without it. The time for the doing without it rarely comes. The three years of the Income Tax are lengthening out ominously, and we have as little hope of seeing the end of them as we have of reaching the age of Nestor. Let not this awful warning have been given in vain; if any such rashness is committed as trusting the Government with a new tax, or screwed up per centage on an old, to last till a shilling a pound on tobacco and tea, with no Malt Tax at all, brings the revenue up to what it is at present, we shall probably gain a fresh impost, and defer indefinitely the swelling of the golden stream from the old ones. As to the three taxes themselves, the Malt Duty, being an Excise, is a "hateful tax," on orthodox authority; of the other two, being import duties, more may be said. The evil of the duty on tea is its unjust equality on all sorts alike, which might be remedied by adopting the *ad valorem* principle, never thoroughly tried, and too readily abandoned, on official complaints of its difficulty. We all know the enormous "difficulties" raised in a similar quarter against the Penny Postage—and how they were disposed of. Opinions differ as to whether tobacco is a necessary: a man must be the very slave of a habit before he can maintain he can't live without; and, with no antipathy to the "weed," we are inclined to class it as a "luxury," and a fair subject of taxation, since all may do without it if they like, which cannot be said of tea or beer. And if it came to a question between an increased Income Tax or cigars "at present rates," it would be preferable to know that of threepence expended in a genuine Havannah, two disappeared in smoke, that rises as incense on the altar of the State. There is, besides, a Window Tax not very productive, and which has spoiled every house built for the last forty years; as an impost that is very assailable; but at present financial reformers are attacking the very positions from which they can be the longest resisted.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, remain for the present at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, and we are happy to say are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL.—Edward Howard Gibbons, Esq., Mayor, called a meeting of the inhabitants a few days ago, to consider the means best adapted to welcome our most gracious Sovereign to this town, when it was decided to erect a triumphal arch at the western entrance, near the spot where anciently stood the water gate. The Mayor and Corporation will here receive her Majesty and present their address, with the insignia of office. It is likewise agreed that a subscription should be raised for a donation of meat and bread to the necessitous poor. It is arranged that her Majesty shall be received, on entering the county of Sussex, at Emsworth Bridge, by an escort of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry. Should the weather be propitious, a great influx of company is expected. The shops are to be all closed, and a general holiday will be the order of the day.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Saturday was the sixth anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the usual rejoicings took place.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Prince George of Cambridge is gone on a visit to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at Besborough. His Royal Highness last week shot a vast quantity of game in the preserves of Mountshannon, the Royalty of which has been given to the Prince, by the excellent proprietor, the Earl of Clare.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS OF HESSE.—Her Royal Highness Princess Caroline of Hesse left London on Monday for the Continent.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PORTUGAL.—It is stated that orders were given, before the departure of the Court for the Isle of Wight, for the immediate preparation of apartments in Windsor Castle, in case the Queen of Portugal and the King Consort—first cousin of his Royal Highness the Prince Field Marshal—should find it advisable to avail themselves of British hospitality. Arrangements are also made for the reception of their Majesties' four sons and two daughters, who may naturally be expected to accompany their Royal parents in this involuntary visit. It is added that the mysterious mission of Colonel Wyld had reference simply to the offer of this asylum to the Royal Family of Portugal.

DINNER PARTY AT LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S.—Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, the Duchess of Inverness, the American Minister and Mrs. Bancroft, Lord and Lady Ashley, Sir Charles Adam, Mr. Fox Maule, the Hon. Harry Grey, Mr. Reeves, &c. Lady John Russell had a "reception" on Tuesday evening.

RETURN OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF DOURO.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro landed at Dover on Tuesday, from Boulogne, and have since arrived in town.

FASHIONABLES AT MR. HUDSON'S.—The Lord Mayor of York, G. Hudson, Esq., M.P., is entertaining a distinguished party at Newby-park, including Lord George Bentinck, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., Sir J. H. Lowther, M.P., Hon. Captain Duncombe, M.P., Andrew Lawson, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Lawson, Mr. A. Lawson, and Miss Lawson; R. C. Hildyard, Esq., Q.C., H. Broadwood, Esq., M.P., Mr. G. H. Bentinck, the Rev. Canon Sutton, &c. Mr. Hudson and lady were on Wednesday (last week) among the visitors to the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar one of the daughters of Major General Sir W. F. B. Napier, Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 24.

The second meeting of the Ashmolean Society this term was held yesterday evening in the Museum, Professor Powell in the chair. The following candidates were balloted for and elected candidates:

W. Spottiswoode, Es

POSTSCRIPT.

THE INSOLVENCY OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

At the Court of BANKRUPTCY, on Thursday, Lord Huntingtower made his appearance in support of an application for a protecting order. Mr. Lewis said he attended on behalf of the insolvent, to ask for the protecting order of the Court. His Honour would, perhaps, bear in mind that the petition was filed as long since as the month of May, 1844, and when the protection of the Court was asked it was said some considerable time must elapse before the order could be granted. Notice of the present application had been served upon the creditors, according to the provisions of the statute, and he (Mr. Lewis) did not know of any person being present to oppose the insolvent.

Mr. Commissioner Bonblanque: No creditors oppose?

Mr. Lewis: None, your Honour. It is now two years and a half since the petition was first filed; and, when you last heard the case, you dismissed from your mind all opposition excepting that which proceeded from Mr. Cox. You at that time disposed of the other objections raised.

Mr. Commissioner Bonblanque: In a number of cases I know I thought the insolvent had as much reason to complain of his creditors as they had of him. [After a pause of a few minutes, during which time his Honour appeared to be reading through the contents of the schedule, he said, in conclusion]—Take the order.

Mr. Lewis thanked the Court, and Lord Huntingtower received the necessary protection.

RETURN OF LORD BROUHAM.—Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street from Paris. Lady Brougham had previously reached town.

THE SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA.—A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester was held on Thursday, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the oppressive tendency of the Salt Tax and monopoly in India. E. Armitage Esq., the Mayor, presided; he having convened the meeting, on a requisition signed by upwards of one hundred firms and individuals. Resolutions condemning the present Salt Tax and monopoly in India were passed unanimously, and petitions to Parliament on the subject were agreed to.

THE FOG.—The metropolis was yesterday morning visited in some parts with a dense fog. At the Blackfriars and London Bridge piers a notice was posted up in large letters, stating "that the steam vessels between London and Westminster Bridge would not run during the continuance of the fog."

FIRE AT WALWORTH.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, a fire, that did considerable damage, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. G. Austin, tea-dealer and grocer, Black Prince-row, Walworth-road, near the Elephant and Castle. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday positively contradicts the report that the Count de St. Aulaire would not return to London as Ambassador from the King of the French, and states that his Excellency will shortly resume his functions here as usual.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 19th have been received. General Flores arrived at Santander on the 11th, and was to sail in the course of a few days with his expedition against the Ecuador Republic. The seizure of the *Glenly* and the two other steamers in the Thames will probably, however, delay the departure of the expedition.

PORTUGAL.

Some additional letters have been delivered to-day, giving details connected with the defeat of the insurgent forces by Baron Casal, mentioned elsewhere. The engagement took place at Murca, near Chaves, a place surrounded for two leagues by an open country, and well suited for the movement of cavalry, an arm with which Casal was well supplied, while Bandeira, on the other hand, was utterly unprovided. Sa da Bandeira, who commanded the insurgent forces, appears to have been too precipitate in his advance, when the Royalist General retreated from Valongo, near Oporto. He probably outranched his supplies; but, at all events, he found himself so situated that, on the 15th, he endeavoured to retire on Villareal. In this he failed, for his rear guard being hard pressed by Casal, he was compelled to give battle, with the 15th Regiment on his right, the 3rd on his left, and the Municipal Guard and volunteers in the centre. In this order he waited the attack; and, had the regulars proved faithful, the issue might have been different. When the insurgent forces were ordered to fire, the 3rd and 15th Regiments went over in a body, and left the remaining troops to sustain the attack. Casal's cavalry then charged the rebels, and but for the firmness of the Municipal Guards, who formed in square, the whole army would at once have been annihilated. Bandeira attempted to retire, but *sauve qui peut* was soon the order of the day. The rout became general, and the 3rd and 15th Regiments joined in the pursuit. The remains of the insurgent army were scattered in all directions; and one portion, on reaching Rego, encountered a guerilla force in the Queen's pay, by whom they were overpowered, stripped, and plundered. Sa da Bandeira ultimately reached Oporto, and was followed by small parties of the defeated army. He, however, succeeded in saving his artillery, which had not reached him when the encounter took place. Casal was said to be marching upon Oporto, and it was very doubtful whether the citizens would defend the town. There were no regular troops in garrison, and the Junta would find it difficult to maintain its authority.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Family of Russia have just sustained another severe loss. This morning (Nov. 17), at two o'clock, the young Grand Duchess Mary, daughter of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, expired, after suffering several months, from rapid decline. She was thirty-one years of age.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Mills resided, at the Duke of Wellington, Crawford-street, Portman-square, an inquest, adjourned from the previous Friday, on the body of Louisa Mordaunt, aged thirty-five.

The Coroner prefaced the inquiry by stating that the deceased, her mother, and sister, who lived together, had been without food, without fire, without clothing. The inquest was adjourned to afford an opportunity to the parochial officers to explain how the family were left in that destitute condition, and in order that some little relief might be obtained for the survivors.

Mary Anne Mordaunt examined: Deceased was her sister, and expired suddenly during her absence on the 18th inst. Deceased, witness, and their mother, lived together at 93, Crawford-street. Witness went out to needlework on the morning of the 18th, leaving her sister in bed, and upon her return in the afternoon found her dead. They had neither a sufficiency of food, clothes, nor firing. Witness sometimes earned 3s.; at other times 2s. and 1s. a week. Her mother had 2s. 6d. a week from the parish; out of which they paid 2s. 3d. a week for rent.

By the Coroner: They were totally starved. Her sister, who had been for months unable to work, occasionally earned 6d. a week. They sometimes got a loaf of bread from the workhouse. On one occasion, Mr. Merson, the relieving officer, said to her, "Mind, I have done with you. No more relief will be granted you." That fretted her much. On another occasion, her deceased sister, after having been kept waiting at the workhouse from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., was sent away unrelieved. She told the workhouse authorities that they were starving; but the authorities refused any further relief unless they went into the workhouse. Since Friday (last week) no one called upon them from the workhouse, nor did they receive any relief from it.

Mrs. Emma Bryant confirmed the above evidence.

Mr. Robert Dawson Harding, surgeon, detailed the result of the *post mortem* examination, which proved that deceased died from starvation.

Mr. Merson, who with several other parochial officers attended, explained his conduct towards the deceased and her family, by stating that he had acted in compliance with the regulations of the workhouse.

The Jury, who severely censured the conduct of the parochial authorities, retired to consider their verdict, and after half an hour's absence, returned and handed to the Coroner the following verdict:

"That the death of deceased was caused by the want of the commonest necessities of life, and that they regretted that the parochial authorities of the parish of Marylebone had not evinced sufficient diligence in scrutinising the wants of the deceased."

The Foreman said that they equally regretted that the authorities had paid no attention to the wants of deceased's family since Friday (last week), although on that day their attention was particularly directed to their destitute condition by the Coroner and jury.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred on this line of rail, to the train which left Rawtenstall at two o'clock, P.M. It appears the train was coming at a rapid speed, on its way to Bury, and on reaching a bridge which crosses the Irwell, at Spring-side, Ramsbottom, the engine went off the rails. There were only five carriages attached to the engine, all of which were thrown off the line. Fortunately, however, the accident occurred in a deep cutting, or the result might have been disastrous in the extreme. Several of the passengers were severely injured. One man had one of his feet cut off near the arch of the foot, and the other dreadfully lacerated. He is, however, alive, but in a very weak state. A policeman, who was a passenger, was also seriously injured; one of his legs was taken off, and the other much bruised. A third passenger was also much bruised. Three of the carriages were broken to pieces, and the engine and tender much damaged. There happened at the time to be a pilot engine on the way to Bury, and the alarm was given in a very short time, when a special train was despatched to the scene of the accident, which took the whole of the passengers, and some of the wounded, to Bury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. CLAUDE LASCELLES.—A very serious accident occurred to Mr. Claude Lascelles, eldest son of the Hon. W. S. and Lady Caroline Lascelles, on Monday last, while riding in the vicinity of Roehampton. Mr. Lascelles, who is pursuing his studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, was on a visit to his aunt, Lady Dover, at her residence near Putney. About eleven o'clock in the morning he left Lady Dover's house on horseback, attended by a groom, with the intention of proceeding to his father's residence on Camden-hill, Kensington. The horse Mr. Lascelles rode was a very high-spirited animal, and, before he had cleared Putney Park-lane, shied at a timber carriage. Mr. Lascelles, who is only fifteen years of age, was unable, it appears, to control him, and the animal dashed off at a frightful speed in the direction of the bridge crossing the Richmond Railway near this spot, on arriving near the centre of which he came in violent contact with the stone coping of one of the parapets. By the concussion Mr. Lascelles was thrown completely over the parapet of the bridge on to the line of railway. Besides several contused wounds, the left foot is very severely lacerated, the tendons and muscles of the instep being completely divided.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT OLDBURY.

An inquest on the bodies of two of the unfortunate sufferers by the late explosion in Mr. Parker's pit, at Oldbury, was held on Monday last at Dudley. Several of the men who worked in the pit said they had complained of the imperfect ventilation, and of the collection of "sulphur," but that no notice had been taken of their complaints. One of these witnesses, named Edward Foley, nineteen years of age, said he had been so frightened by the accumulation of "sulphur," and by "comical dreams," that he did not return to the works, and so escaped. Mr. Etwell, a mine inspector, said the principal defect of the pit was, that the air heading was too narrow and had not been carried far enough, and he said the accident might have been prevented had the air heading been cleaned out more frequently.

Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff, was allowed to make voluntary statement. He shortly explained why the workings in the crop were carried on without more air—that these workings would have been finished in a fortnight—and that no complaints of a want of sufficient ventilation had ever been made to him. He then retired.

The Coroner shortly summed up, and the Jury consulted together for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff.

On Tuesday morning the adjourned inquest at Oldbury, upon the bodies of the four men—Windmille, the two Bodens, and Trotto—was resumed at the Talbot Inn, before Mr. Hinchliffe, Coroner of West Bromwich. The evidence varied little from that taken at Dudley.

The Coroner, in summing up, expressed a strong opinion that a charge of manslaughter could not be supported against the ground bailiff. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but at the same time censured Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff, on account of the imperfect ventilation of the pit.

EXPLOSION NEAR PRESTON, AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

A dreadful explosion of fire-damp, accompanied with a very serious loss of life, happened at the coal mine of Mr. John Hargreaves, jun., at Easton Burgh, between Preston and Wigan, Lancashire, on Tuesday morning last. It appears that, about five o'clock on the above morning, about the time the miners were going to the mines, they, in the usual course, required from the fireman an assurance that the mine was in a fit state for the miners to enter—the "fireman" having first gone down into the pit. In a few minutes after the workmen entered the mine, an explosion took place, when eight of the workpeople lost their lives. Some people attach blame to the fireman, who, it is stated, has not a proper knowledge of the nature of the works; whilst he, on his part, states that the men entered the works before he certified that the pit was safe for the workmen to enter. No sooner, however, had the workmen entered the pit, than a fearful explosion took place, and, we regret to say, was accompanied by the following fatal results:—

Thomas Halliwell and his daughter, Jane Halliwell—left a wife and four children; Seth and William Turner, 23 and 25 years; William Wilding, aged 16; Mary Booth, aged 12; Jane Moss, aged 25—left one child. Injured:—James Booth, dangerously; Thomas Graham, ditto; Thomas Farrimond; Thomas and Joseph Farrimond (his sons); Richard Lomax.

There were from thirty to forty other miners in the pit at the time, in other directions, who were considerably alarmed by the shock of the explosion, and who were prevented for some time from coming into the neighbourhood of the mine where the sufferers were lying.

DEATHS OF THREE BROTHERS BY DROWNING.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at Barnes, on the body of Mr. George Roxburgh Sharp, aged nineteen, who was drowned on Friday afternoon by the upsetting of a boat in that part of the river Thames called the Chiswick Cut. The deceased was a student at the College for Civil Engineers at Putney, and a very promising young man. He and a party of fellow-students had gone up the river for recreation, and in crossing the stream from the Surrey to the Middlesex side, the swell struck the bow, and the boat was swamped; the deceased (who was steering) having sunk, it is believed, in consequence of having had on a heavy pea-jacket. Verdict, Accidental death. The accident excited a deep feeling in the neighbourhood. About two years ago, his brother, also a student in the same college, was similarly drowned near the same spot; and about five years ago, a third brother was drowned in the East Indies. A sister alone remains of a family of four. The deceased was just about to leave the college for Cambridge University.

MESSRS. PALMER'S CANDLE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning shortly before two o'clock, on the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Palmer, the patent candle manufacturers, in Great Compton-street, Clerkenwell; where, it will be remembered, a fire occurred of great extent about three years ago. The premises, which were considerably enlarged after the former destruction, occupied the entire space of ground from St. John-street to Compton-court, and from Compton-street to Sutton-street. Upon an alarm being given, several parochial engines were quickly in attendance; but, from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the fire in a few moments burst through the roof, and the exertions of those persons who had hastened to the spot appeared to be completely in vain. The engines from the fire-brigade stations at last arrived, and Mr. Inspector Penny, with a strong body of the G division of police, also promptly attended. An excellent supply of water was soon obtained, and the whole of the engines were set in operation, but, instead of damping the flames, the water, as it fell upon the burning tallow and composition, appeared to increase their fury. It appearing evident that no means could save the premises, the attention of the firemen was then directed to the preservation of the adjoining buildings, which they succeeded in saving, although some of them were partially damaged. An exaggerated account was given by some of the daily papers, of the amount of the loss, but, on the authority of Messrs. Palmer, we can state that it does not exceed £2000, which is principally insured, and no suspension of business has taken place.

THE SWINDLER AT ANDOVER BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN.—It will be remembered that the young female committed for trial on a charge of swindling, at Andover, a few days since, described herself as Mademoiselle Malvina Florentine de Saumarez, adding that she was a member of the noble family of that name. We are authorised to state that the person alluded to is in no way whatever connected with Lord de Saumarez's family.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Monday morning, a dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place at Harvey's Coppell Colliery, near Standish, Lancashire, by which several lives have been lost. It seems that the man whose business it was to renew the fires below omitted to do so at three o'clock in the morning, and, in consequence of their going out, fire-damp accumulated. When he went down at six o'clock, for the purpose of relighting them, an explosion took place. Three men were killed, several were seriously hurt, and it is apprehended that six others in a different part of the mine have also been killed.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, an accident of a remarkable character, but which was fortunately unattended with loss of life, took place upon the South-Eastern Railway. It appears that at the time before stated, the servants of the company were suddenly alarmed at seeing an engine and tender proceeding up the line at a most furious speed; there being no whistle sounded, as is invariably the case upon a train approaching, the parties at the terminus became apprehensive that something had happened to the driver or stoker of what they believed to be the train from Brighton or Dover. The officers at London-bridge immediately showed the signal of danger, but there being no one on the engine to shut off the steam, the engine continued to dash along the line at a most furious rate until it arrived at the end of the metal tramway, when it struck the breaks at the station with the most fearful violence, which completely smashed the springs, the engine, and tender, causing a noise like the explosion of a piece of ordnance. The several persons who stood on the platform had a narrow escape of losing their lives, for the burning coke and hot water were scattered on either side of the line. As soon as the dust and smoke had in some measure cleared away, the engine and tender were to be seen doubled up and reduced to a misshapen mass, the head of the tender being lifted up, and forced into the stone work or windows of the station. Several persons were instantly employed to remove the mass from the line. The engine and tender, it appears, started from New-cross; but whether any one out of mischief turned the steam on could not be ascertained. [On Thursday, at the Greenwich Police-office, William Dart, a fireman in the service of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, was charged with neglecting his duty, and thereby endangering the lives of the public, and causing great injury to the property of his employers. It having been fully proved that the above accident arose from the negligence of the prisoner in being absent from the engine, Mr. Traill said that, in consequence of the previous good character which he had heard given of him, he should only commit him for one month to the House of Correction.—The damage is estimated at £300.]

[The following appeared only in our Late Edition of last week]:—
ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—RE-COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN INDIA.

In the course of this afternoon an express arrived with the Overland Mail from Bombay, of the 15th October. It brings intelligence which cannot but be regarded as important. Hostilities have re-commenced in the north of India. A formidable rebellion in Cashmere, headed by the late Governor, who refuses to resign his authority into the hands of the new Sovereign, has compelled Ghulab Singh to go out with all his troops to endeavour to subdue them; while a contingent of 10,000 men has been furnished by the Lahore Durbar, for the purpose of co-operation. Such, however, is the plight of the domestic affairs of our allies, that before the army of the mountain Maharajah could march, 6000 British soldiers were requested to garrison his capital—before the Sikh soldiers could quit Lahore, the force of Sir John Littler must be detained. Brigadier Wheeler accordingly marches into the Jumboo territory, with a strong force of about 6000 men; and there remains till matters are quiet, or aid as circumstances may require. A considerable detachment, chiefly of artillery, is held in hand to leave Lahore at a moment's notice for the Beas; while fresh troops move from Ferozepore across the Sutlej, others moving up from the southward into the Jullundur Doab. Mootan matters look less satisfactory than could be wished; and, altogether, the aspect of the political atmosphere throughout the Sikh dominions is unpleasing. One of those wild and murderous outbreaks, for which these regions seem remarkable, has occurred at Katmandoo. A favourite of the Queen, a man of high rank, but low extraction, had been murdered. In revenge, the Queen seems to have created an uproar among the people, during which above 100 of the chiefs, consisting of most of the great Officers of State, were cut off. By latest accounts, which reached to the 22nd September, matters were becoming more tranquil again.

SKETCHES ON A MARCH IN NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.

By the last Overland Mail, we learn that the British troops in the north-western provinces of India are in movement, in consequence of the difficulties in which the new Maharajah, Ghulab Singh, is placed. Our illustrations show some of the leading characteristics of such a movement; from the spirited sketches of Lieut. G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

The first represents the Mail Carts in the North-west; or the Post-Office arrangements for the rapid transit of the Honourable Company's mails, along the grand trunk road, as far as Meerut. Each horse performs a six-mile stage; and, with the generous application of the *chabook*, (whip,) and the continued blasts of the horn, the animals get over the ground at ten miles an hour, including changes.

The second Engraving shows the move to a new encamping ground, or "Changing Ground," as it is called. On the elephant are placed the heaviest

IRELAND.

Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL.—The report that Mr. Morgan O'Connell had been appointed a Poor-Law Commissioner has been contradicted. There is no vacancy among the Poor-Law Commission, and no immediate prospect of such a vacancy.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was but very thinly attended. Mr. O'Connell read a long report on the subject of the disunions and dissensions that existed in the Association. He said that no one could be more sincerely anxious to preserve unanimity in that body than he was, and nothing but principle and legal difficulties could make him hesitate one moment in sacrificing his own opinions to those of others. But he could not do so, and they would perceive from the report how impossible it was to allow any man to associate with them who did not disavow the principle of physical force. The question was, whether moral force or physical force should be in the ascendant. By moral force they had already succeeded, and great success had been achieved by it in various struggles for the advancement of human liberty. (Hear, hear.) Though physical force had sometimes succeeded, its results had been invariably followed by the most ruinous and disastrous consequences. No man could look at the countries where it had been triumphant without seeing the fatal results it had occasioned. It had succeeded in France, and was followed by a military despotism; it had been successful in Portugal, and the destruction of the civil institutions of that country, and of the peace and happiness of private families, ensued. (Hear.) Physical force, therefore, in his opinion, never succeeded well; but what moral force attained, it invariably kept; and if it did not progress it certainly remained stationary. Moral force never injured; it was like incoming tides—it deepened the channels of commerce and increased the means of prosperity. Physical force was like the volcano; it was successful by reason of its destructiveness. Moral force was full of blessings; it had the approbation of good men and the benediction of the living God. He (Mr. O'Connell) was therefore in favour of moral force; and even if he were in favour of the principle of physical force, he should still be of opinion that they could not permit its introduction into that Hall, for it would place the Association at the mercy of any Attorney-General who might wish to prosecute them, and it would necessarily involve them in the guilt of high treason. They should therefore

SKETCHES ON A MARCH IN NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.



MAIL-CART IN THE NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.

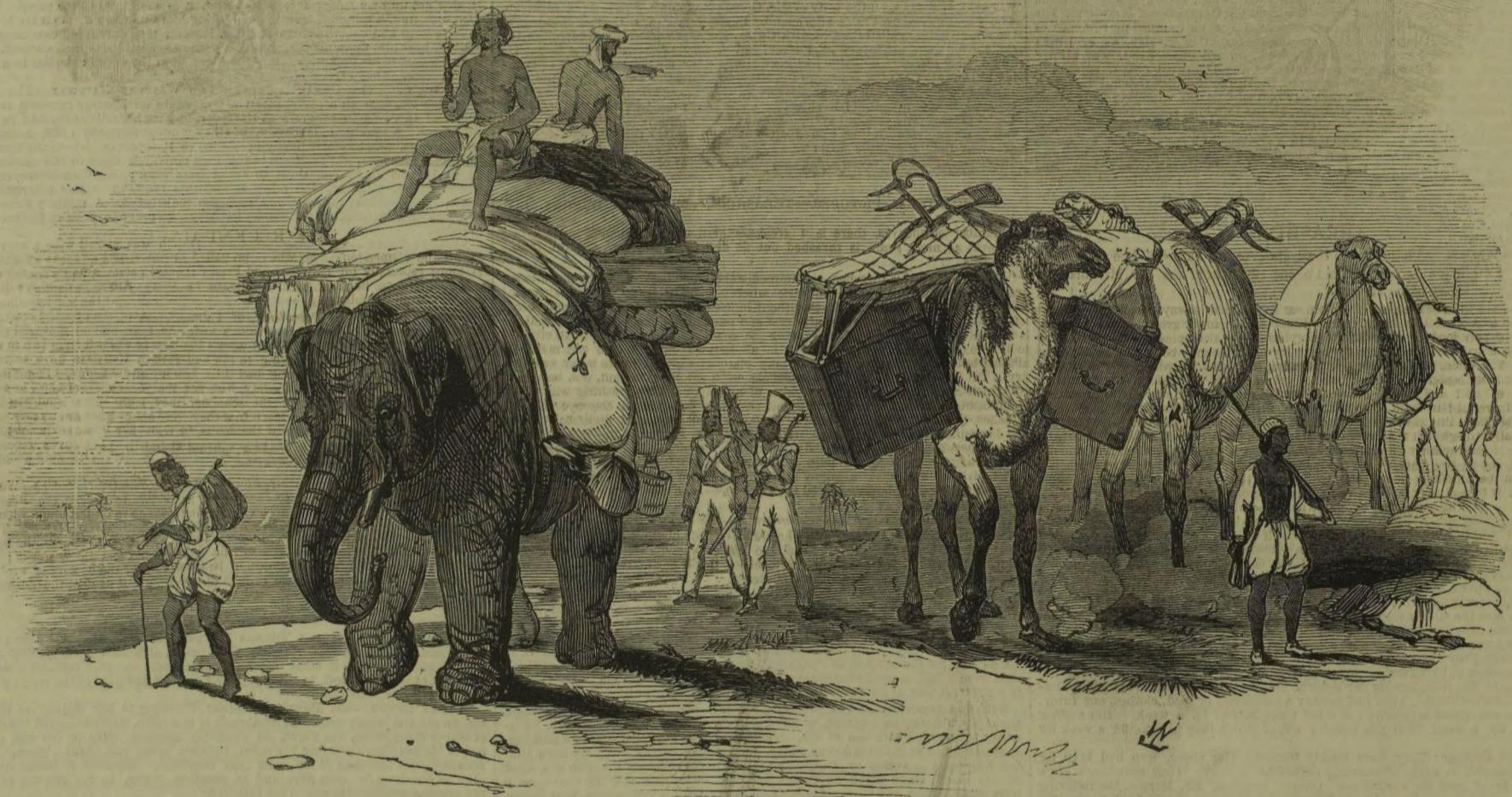
portion of the baggage : a camel usually carries a pair of large trunks, one containing the canteen and provisions, and the other clothes. Above is placed the charpoy, or bed, on which are stowed the smaller articles.

The Elephant generally supplies the place of carriages in India. The Mahout, who guides the animal with an iron prong, is seated as shown in the illustration ; while the driver, with a club in his hand, runs by his side, inciting the elephant

by words and blows. Von Orlich tells us, in his entertaining travels, that "the motion of some elephants is most agreeable, and that of others very fatiguing, for it depends entirely upon his gait. When he is driven, his step is so long and quick, that a horseman must trot to keep pace with him ; but he soon relaxes in his exertion, and I should think could, probably, not travel more than twenty-four miles in the course of a day. When much heated and covered with dust,

he sprinkles himself from time with water, which he seemingly carries in his trunk for this purpose.

"An ordinary elephant costs one thousand rupees, and his keep is about forty rupees a month ; however, the quantity of food which he consumes depends upon his size ; he receives twice as many seers of flour (a seer is two pounds) as he measures feet in height besides leaves, corn, and hay. Here, where the ground



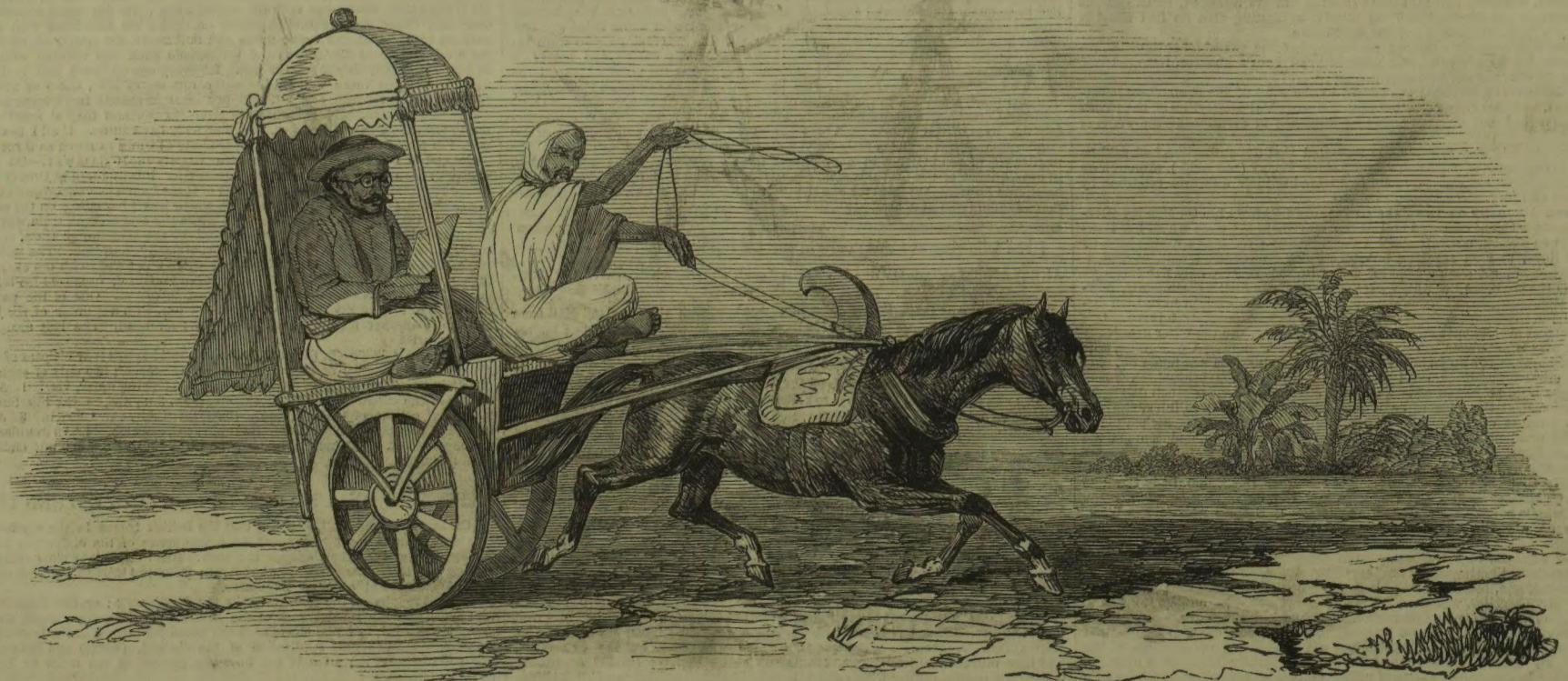
CHANGING GROUND.

is covered with ditches and holes, I find this remarkable animal most serviceable, for it seems to be an impossibility that an elephant should fall."

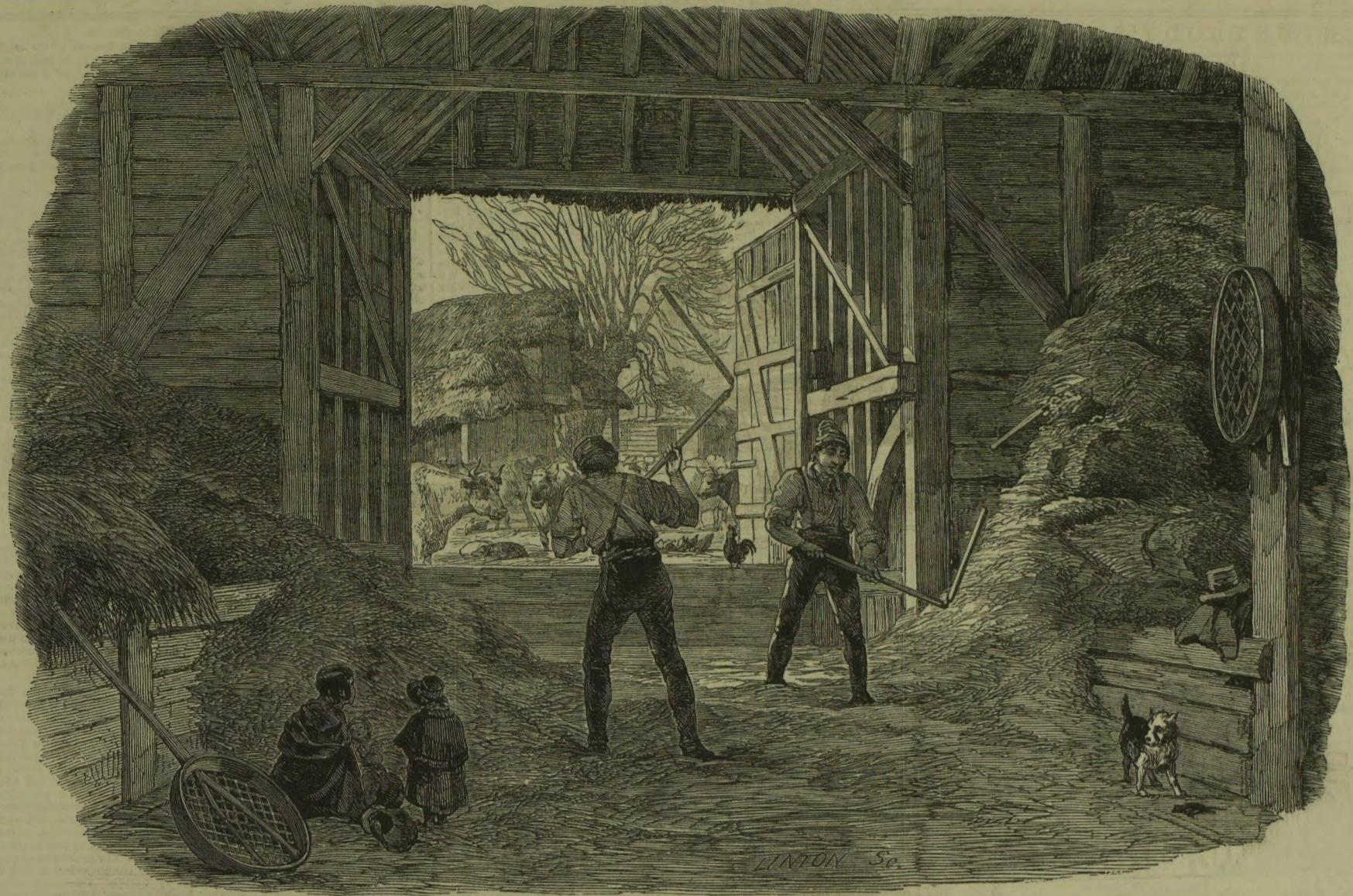
Von Orlich relates, too, a very interesting anecdote, which we quote, to show the good understanding which is kept up between the Anglo-Indian army and the commanders. He narrates : "During our march, officers and privates of the

native troops frequently came many miles distance to see their European officer, and recal the good old times. On these occasions, there is no important moment which they do not recal : no circumstance is forgotten, and they part from their officers like children from their parents. They even exchange letters with them, for the native is very fond of corresponding by letter."

The third illustration portrays a native hack cab, in which a baboo, or writer, is going to kutchery (office). This species of vehicle is not the most easy to ride in : there are no springs, and the seat is inclined at an angle of about 30 towards the pony's ears, causing your feet occasionally at a good jolt to fly up into the neighbourhood of the driver's head.



NATIVE HACK-CAB.



AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THRASHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THRASHING.

WITH this scene we close the year's Illustrations of the Farmer's Life; and append to it the following neat account of the labour from the Rev. Mr. Rham's valuable "Dictionary of the Farm":—

"The separation of the grain from the ear in corn has always been one of the most laborious operations on a farm. Where the quantity grown is merely sufficient to supply food for the cultivators of the soil, the simplest methods answer the purpose sufficiently. The corn taken by handfuls may be beaten on a piece of wood or a table, and by repeatedly turning the straw the whole of the grain may be readily beaten out. This mode of thrashing is still adopted in order to obtain the finest and ripest grains for seed; but then the straw is afterwards thrashed over again with the flail, which is the instrument most generally adopted for thrashing corn. It is needless to describe this instrument, which is so generally known. It requires some practice to use it effectually and to avoid accidents to the thrasher himself or the bystanders. The flail being swung round the head, the beating part of it is made to fall horizontally on the straw which is spread on the thrashing-floor; and, by inserting this part occasionally under the straw, it is turned over and a fresh portion is brought up to be beaten. This is done without losing the stroke or time when several men are thrashing together. If it were not that thrashing is mostly done in winter, when no out-door work could well be done, few labourers would submit to its toil; and it is very difficult to ensure the entire separation of the grain without great vigilance and attention on the part of the master or overseer. If the labour is paid by the day, much time is usually lost; and if it be by the quantity of grain thrashed or by

the number of sheaves, there is a great temptation for the men to hurry over the work, as more grain is thrashed out at first when the ears are full than afterwards.

"Where the corn is thrashed out immediately after harvest, to be put into a granary, as is the case in those countries where extensive tracts of rich land are sown with corn two or three times without much tillage or manuring, and then left to be recruited by several years' rest and pasture, the most common practice is to level a portion of a field, and laying the corn in the straw in a large circle, to drive oxen and horses over it till it is all trodden out. This is the method alluded to in Scripture, and can only take place where the climate is serene and dry. Till ingenuity had produced machines to supersede the flail, this was the only instrument in use. The first idea of a machine for thrashing was that of imitating the motion of the flail, but so much depends on the eye of the thrasher, that no mechanism could well imitate the motion of his arms. This was consequently given up, and an imitation of the rubbing of the grains from the ears between the hands, combined with the beaters of a flax-dressing machine, gradually produced the present improved thrashing-machine."

The picture is at once a highly artistic and truthful scene drawn from life. The peep at the farm buildings, and the cattle, pigs, and poultry in the yard, and the denuded trees,

Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang,
as seen through the open doorway of the barn, is highly picturesque. The various accessories in the barn, not forgetting the terrier and his rat, and the group of children on the left, are excellent. Altogether, this is one of the most pleasing pictures in Mr. Duncan's Agricultural Gallery.

THE RECENT GALE.

DURING the tremendous gale which prevailed on the Western Coast last week, and more especially on Thursday and Friday, considerable damage was done to the shipping both in and out of Plymouth harbour. Among numerous other casualties, were the following:—

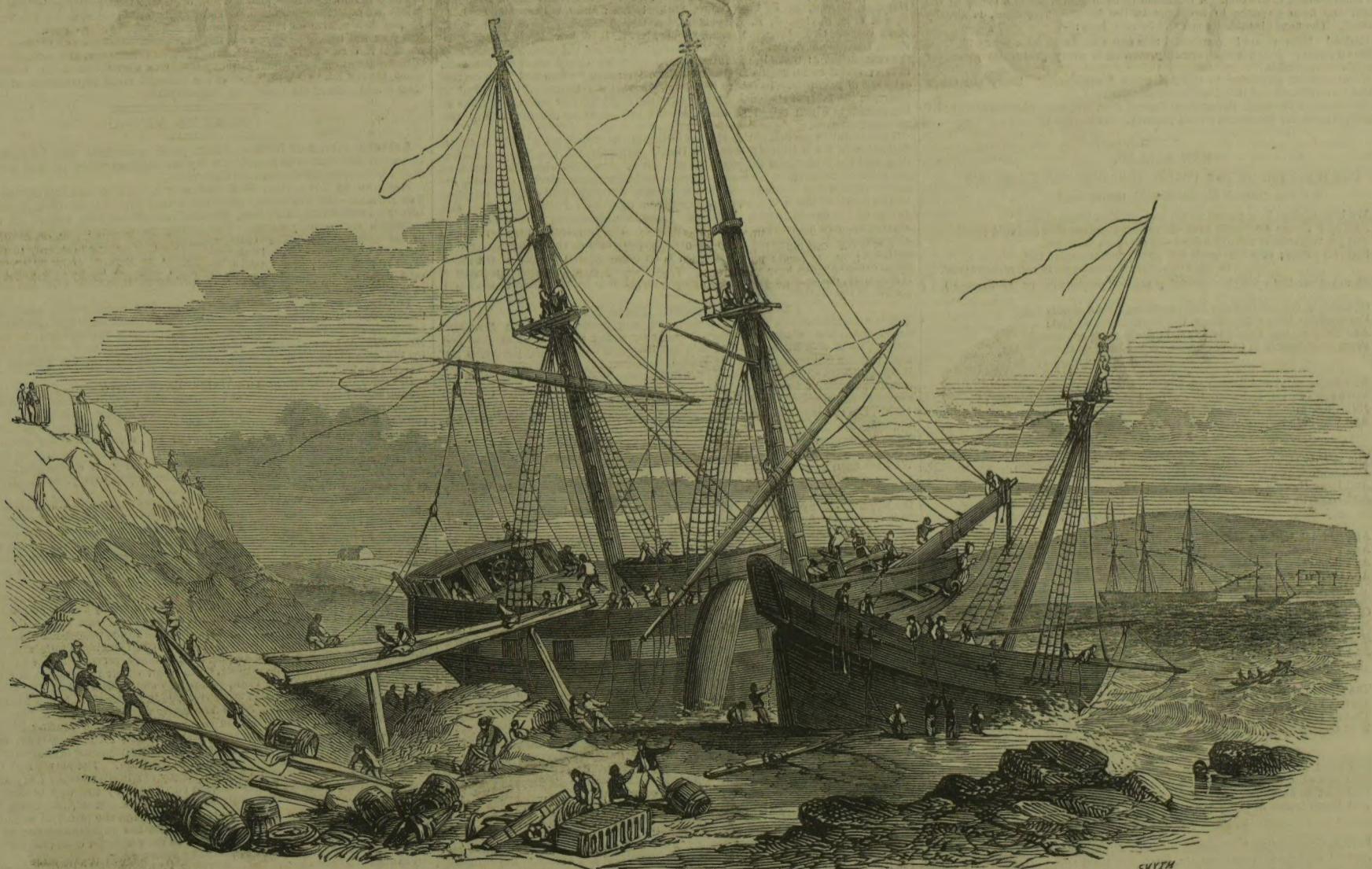
On Tuesday night, the *Providence*, of Falmouth, Allen master, lying at the mouth of Catwater with one anchor and a kedge dragged her moorings, and not having any of her crew on board, fell across the bow of the brig *Heros*, 200 tons burthen, Boussin master, belonging to Port-au-Prince, in ballast, from London, bound to St. Domingo. The brig had two bowsers and a kedge, and no doubt would have rode out the storm in safety, had not the schooner got afoul of her; but with the additional weight of the schooner they both drove ashore under Queen Anne's Battery. We also learn that they were obliged to have quarry-men to blast the rocks under the stern of the *Heros*, to allow her to set more level.

Mr. Condy, of Plymouth, has made a spirited Sketch of the above encounter of which we have annexed an Engraving.

Among other disasters, the ship *Emma*, of Plymouth, had five men washed overboard and drowned: she came into port on the 24th inst.

On Friday morning, the sloop *Ellen*, Captain Beach, bound from Ferra, coast of France, went ashore in Digbury Bay, a little to the west of Motcombe. The ill-fated vessel was quickly dashed to pieces, and all her crew perished.

At Teignmouth, the gale blew with terrific violence, and the sea on the bar was tremendous. A fishing boat, supposed to be from Topsham, was swamped in attempting to cross the bar, and the two men in her were drowned.



THE SCHOONER "PROVIDENCE," AND THE BRIG "HEROS," AT PLYMOUTH.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE GREAT TOPIC.

N the present uncertain state of the public mind respecting the final destination of the Statue, any suggestions as to its future position become more or less valuable.

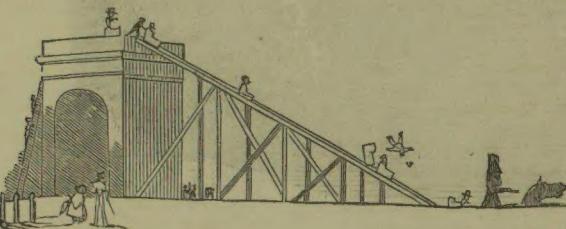
It is quite true that it is to come down, and 'tis pity it is so; but if its coming down is to cost as much as its setting up, it behoves us to find some means of lessening the expense. Our first plan is to turn it into a show (and people would pay eagerly to see it, especially in the country where they have heard so much about it); and there could always be found benevolent brewers to horse it from one town to another. Its entrance, in the day-time, all covered up, would be as exciting as that of the circus companies with their harnessed elephants and twenty-four in hand; and the exhibitor might make a speech to his customers as follows:—

"Representation of the Duke of Wellington as he appeared at the battle of Trafalgar, a pointing out Abd-el-Kader to the light cavalry marines, when he said, 'Up and at them blackguards!' as put down in Tussaud's History of England and everybody else. Observe the feathers on his hat which moves like life, and sounds more natural. That in his hand is the policeman's staff with which he took Boney parts into custody, after he'd run away from his bail, and took to bad companions; you are at liberty to touch the statue; there is no deception; it is of solid gold, and cost upwards of a hundred pounds."

"Ladies and Gents.—Allow me, in the name of the proprietors, to thank you for your patronage. A trifle, if you please, for the keeper."

At night, the Statue could be shown with blue fire, or its eyes might be illuminated. This would greatly increase the effect.

Our next plan is to provide, by its descent, a healthy recreation for the people. We propose that instead of the hazardous scaffolding by which it was taken up, an inclined plane should be made for it to run down, in the manner of the Paris *Montagnes Russes*. Care should be taken, however, that it does not come down upon soft ground, or it will inevitably be wrecked ashore, as im-



movably as the *Great Britain*. After it is down, the plane can be fitted up with cars, and a handsome revenue be derived from the pastime of sliding down, which might be continued for any time, as the removal of the scaffolding does not seem to be a point of the slightest consequence.

For other plans we add:—

It might be engaged at Astley's, for a new version of the "Demon Horse."

It might be carried over, by huge balloons, to Belgium, for the Waterloo mound—the Belgian lion coming over here to take the place of the British one, now very infirm.

It might be fitted up as a model military asylum, with sentry-boxes in the ears.

It might be set up on Folkestone heights, to checkmate the Boulogne Column.

All we hope is that it will have some place back to where it came from, with its tail between its legs, amidst the jeers of the boys, and the chorus from the old nursery game of "Here comes the Duke a-riding."

THE CHEAP FARE MANIA.

The opposition is now so great amongst the steamers and omnibuses, that there is no telling where it will end. A reduction of fourpence to a penny in the former, and from sixpence to twopence in the latter conveyances, is already achieved. The next placards we see will be as follows:—

"Halloo! Here we are! A splendid ride and a sandwich for a penny!"

"Down again! A handsome portrait presented to every gratuitous passenger going above two miles!"

"No charge for admission to the Aldermen Steam-boats. Every passenger entitled to a refreshment ticket and a comic song book."

"Gentlemen taken from Vauxhall to Tunnel Pier, and their hair cut and curled in the first style, for twopence, on the journey. Be in time!"

NEW BALLAD.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1846.

AIR—"The Old English Gentleman."

We hear of days long passed away, and glorious times of old, And how Young England's sons affirm we're getting dull and cold; But yet romance is not quite dead—in common daily life She still exists; of which great fact you'll find examples rife In the Post-Office Directory all of the present year.

(Chorus dependent upon the convivial or musical propensities of the listeners.)

Of Knights, though chivalry has pass'd, we note a goodly band, From selling Penny Magazines, to oysters in the Strand; And 'Squires, too, a stalwart crew, in every trade are seen, From fishmongers in Cleveland-street, to Chemists to the Queen, In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

And Pages print and lithograph; and, deeming it no sin, Monks sell cigars, and trade in cheese, and keep a Cross Keys Inn; Nuns, too, in New Kent-road, import tobacco to our land; And there are cells of Abbots in the New Inn, Wych-street, Strand.

And in the Post-Office Directory, &c.

The mighty minds of every age you'll meet therein combined, John Milton, as a tea-dealer, in Marybone you'll find; And Isaac Newton, in the east, has stores of pens and quills; And Hogarth trades in ham and beef, and Butler deals in pills, In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

And Samuel Johnson makes brass rules, and Fielding vends the news; And Pope sells coals; and Dryden, law; and Spenser, boots and shoes; And Beaumont's a solicitor; and Fletcher pulls out teeth; And Godwin will supply you with an artificial wreath, From the Post-Office Directory, &c.

Of those who flourish'd long ago the course is not yet run:— Mars sells and dresses leather; Bacchus keeps the Rising Sun; Mark Anthony's a silk-weaver, and lives in Spitalfields; And Tully's skill to Drury Lane a well-trained chorus yields, Though not in the Directory, &c.

The virtues altogether form a tolerable train; There's Prudence has a loan fund, and we hope he may remain; There's Faith at Lloyd's—Hope in the Temple; but it ill may sound That Charity just now is not in London to be found,

Nor in the last Directory, &c.

But noted thieves of olden times are here the same as then, With this exception, that they are "all honourable men." Dick Turpin dressing-cases makes; Jack Sheppard sells wax candles, And Duval trades in gold; but always 'tis his own he handles, In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

In fact, there's naught or nobody the keen compilers spare, And all we have immortalised are, *bond fide*, there: Just turn to the last copy, and you'll find them all forthwith, Unless you chance to lose yourself amongst the tribes of Smith,

In the Post-Office Directory, all of the present year.

MUSIC.

"Loretta," at Drury Lane Theatre, Loder's "Night Dancers," at the Princess, and the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, the Lyceum, and Laura's Casino, have been the musical attractions of the week. On Tuesday, Mr. H. Russell gave a vocal entertainment at Sussex Hall, in the City; and on Wednesday, Mr. H. Russell gave a vocal entertainment at the Marylebone Institution. Julian closes his campaign to-night (Saturday); and his Ball on Monday evening will terminate his occupation of Covent Garden Theatre, which is now in the hands of the capitalists who have undertaken to mount an Italian Opera on the grandest scale, for three years certain. Next week we shall supply ample details of this vast undertaking. Mr. Alcock has had no reason to complain of a want of patronage at the Lyceum; and as he will have a fortnight clear of the Julian opposition, there is every reason to suppose that he will be remunerated for his spirited undertaking. On Monday next the Third Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place. On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall will perform Handel's oratorio of "Solomon," Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips being the principal singers. On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Severn will give a Concert, for the purpose of having the Serenata, "The Spirit of the Shell," composed by him, adequately executed. We may notice amongst the musical events of the day, the renewal of the Greenwich Classical Subscription Concerts for the season, the first of which took place on Thursday, conducted by Sterndale Bennett, with Mr. Wilby as leader, and Mr. H. Smart as pianoforte accompanist. Handel's "Acis and Galatea," with an effective chorus, selected by Mr. Green, was performed, with Miss Rainforth, Miss Turner, Messrs. Allen, Phillips, and Master Banister as vocalists.

Madame Anna Bishop's engagement at Drury Lane Theatre terminates on the 23rd of December, when she will make a tour in the provinces. Bala's opera is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on the 7th of December, if possible.

There has been a report that Miss Hawes, the celebrated contralto, had retired from the profession, being about to be married to a gentleman of fortune. The intended marriage is true; but Miss Hawes will not retire for some time to come, and we hope will give a Farewell Concert in London, before one of the greatest singers in the sacred school withdraws from public life. She sang at Mr. Marshall's Concert, at Oxford, on Thursday week; at which, a clever MS. overture by Mr. Reinagle, who has lately married Miss Orger, the pianiste, was played. Miss Dolby and Mr. John Parry gave their Annual Concert, at Croydon, with great success, aided by Miss Rainforth (who was encoraged in Tully's charming "Song of the Seasons"), Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Kench. Mr. Richardson played a flute solo, and Mr. C. Severn presided at the pianoforte.

We learn from Dublin that the Ethiopian Serenaders have given their entertainment with immence success. Mr. Mitchell has re-engaged them for the St. James's Theatre, for the Season 1847.

We perceive by the American papers that Henri Herz, the pianist, has been favourably received at his first Concert in New York, and that Sivori is popular at Boston. Mr. Lover, whose wife expired in London last week, leaving two daughters, is carrying everything before him in the United States. He is feted everywhere. Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, preserved his notoriety; and Edward Seguin, the basso; Mrs. E. Seguin, the prima donna; and Fraser, the tenor, were starring in operas.

Our correspondence from Paris records the triumphs of Madame Persiani, Mario, and Coletti, in Pacini's opera of "La Fidanzata Corsa" (the Corsican Betrothed): the acting and singing of Madame Persiani created a great sensation. On the 23rd, Grisi sung in "Norma" before the Royal Family at St. Cloud. Verdi's "Due Foscari" is in rehearsal for her, Mario, and Coletti. Lablache was expected to return to Paris from his villa near Naples in December, but some doubt has been expressed whether he will sing again at the Théâtre Italien. M. Clapison's new opera of "Gibby le Cornemuse" (the Bagpiper) has been quite successful at the Salle Favart: Roger, in the hero, a Scotch shepherd, greatly distinguishing himself; Bussine, a new basso, appeared as *James the First of England*, and made a favourable impression; Mademoiselle Delille was the prima donna; and Henri and Grignon had good parts: the music is clever, but not remarkably original, and is noiselessly instrumented. At the Académie Royale, Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce" was anxiously looked for, but it was not expected to be ready before the middle of December: the new ballet of "La Taitienne" was in rehearsal. Mr. Lumley had arrived in Paris from Italy. Flaming accounts of Madame Eugenia Garcia's success at Rovigo, where, it is alleged, she was called for fifty-eight times at her benefit; but the statements of the French and Italian papers, on matters relating to art and artists, cannot be too suspiciously regarded. We have accounts from Vienna describing the grand execution of Mendelssohn's "Paul" by upwards of 1000 executants, artists as well as amateurs. Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" will be performed in Vienna and Berlin at the same time; Jenny Lind being the prima donna at the former, and Pauline Garcia Viardot (sister of Malibran) at the latter: Viardot, by her genius, has made a complete *furore* in Berlin in all Jenny Lind's best parts; Viardot can sing in Italian, German, English, French, and Spanish, with equal facility: Jenny Lind, as yet, has only sung in Swedish (her own language) and in German. The erratic genius, Liszt, has gone to Constantinople. The amiable and gifted Ernst is now in Russia. At Leipsic, on the 11th inst., there was a musical festival in honour of Schiller's birthday.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Society of British Musicians, Messrs. Wallace, W. C. Macfarren, Rea, and Mitchell were elected members; and Edward Loder, Dr. Elvey, G. Cooper, Hatton, Lindsay Sloper, the Misses Williams, &c., associates. The present Committee consists of Messrs. Macfarren, C. Horsley, Clinton, Davison, Gattie, Stephens, C. Severn, Lockey, and Thirlwall.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1847. D'Almaine and Co.

This beautiful Album of Music and Poetry, edited by F. H. Burney, is remarkable, not only for its attractive embellishments, but also for the variety and excellence of the musical contributions. There are fifty Songs, and seventeen Instrumental Pieces, the latter consisting of melodies, vaises, quadrilles, galops, &c., by Linter, C. W. Glover, Ling, Kalkbrenner, Esain, Prinz, W. H. Holmes, H. Herz, Bohmian, Roseller, J. P. Barratt, Thalberg, and E. Flood. The music of the Songs include the names of Sir H. R. Bishop, John Barnett, Edward Loder, Charles Horn, A. Lee, G. Linley, J. Parry, Macfarren, Lindpaintner, R. Linter, F. N. Crouch, Blockley, G. F. Taylor, J. R. Ling, Millar, J. Winterbottom, Manning, Marsdon, Morrell, E. F. Fitzwilliam, Stewart, &c.; and the Poetry is by Lord Byron, T. H. Bayley, J. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Crawford, E. Fitzball, H. Howard, Mark Lemon, G. E. Inman, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. C. B. Wilson, Percy Douglas, D. Ryan, Bartholomew, &c. We cannot attempt to analyse the different qualities of the compositions: there is, of course, some mediocrity mixed up with the good things; and it by no means follows that the assertion of "composed" is a certain evidence of paternity. In future Numbers, we would recommend the Editor to insert, in the table of contents, the names of the composers as well as the titles of the pieces, to which might be added a frank avowal as to the adaptions and arrangements.

The decorative portion of this elegant album is unexceptionable. The Harleian Collection in the British Museum, the Clovio Manuscript in the Soanean Collection, and the Bibliotheca Egertoniana, are the sources from which Mr. Brandard has selected his subjects for the ornamental and illuminated covers, contents, inscription, title, and frontispiece. There are also some graceful subjects supplied by the pencil of the artist, such as the three figures of Poetry, Painting, and Music, on the covers; and a charming composition, encircled by the borders of arabesques and medallions, in the frontispiece. The inscription page is remarkably elegant—it is almost a pity that any profane scrawl should be inscribed in such a scroll. The exquisite vignette, with the bright golden capitals of the index page, cannot escape notice. Altogether, this volume is a gorgeous specimen of typography, and a more acceptable present could not be presented to the fairer portion of the creation.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY. Charles Jefferys.

This is a superb volume of poetry, illustration, and music. Mr. John Brandard has designed and lithographed the illustrations, which are printed in gold and colours, by M. and N. Hanhart. There are 120 pages of music and poetry by the most popular composers, including Bellini, S. Glover, C. W. Glover, Macfarren, Weipert, Eliza Cook, S. Nelson, J. Hine, Spencer, Weigl, &c. There is an excellent portrait of Beethoven from the German print, an engraving of which appeared in our columns at the time of the Bonn Monument Festival, in August, 1845. The emblazoned presentation plate, title-page, and frontispiece, are very elegant.

THE ACCORDION PRECEPTOR.—THE CORNOPEAN AND SAX-HORN PRECEPTOR. G. C. H. Davidson.

We have been frequently asked by Correspondents for the best instruction book for the accordion—an instrument so much in vogue in these days, and particularly well adapted for the performance of sacred chamber music. Mr. Henry West, of the Royal Academy of Music, has prepared with care and intelligence the only code of laws and directions yet submitted to the public. To all amateurs of the accordion we can strongly recommend this work, as, with ordinary diligence, by its use, they may acquire a mastery over the instrument without the aid of a master. With the music of about 150 pieces, the figuring is marked, preceded by a musical grammar. The distinctions between the French and German accordions are clearly indicated, and the scales are given of the accordions with eight, ten, and twelve keys.

When we state that the Preceptor for the Cornet-a-Piston or Cornopean and Sax-Horn has been compiled and arranged under the supervision of those accomplished artists, the Distin Family, it is quite unnecessary to dwell on the value of such a work, based as it is upon the celebrated book of M. Forrester. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the publisher, Mr. Davidson, for providing such cheap and excellent Class-Books for every instrument, thus affording to the Million, not only a knowledge of the general principles of music, but enabling the veriest tyro to comprehend the various qualities of instruments.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. Burns. The December Number (No. 8) of this valuable collection of ecclesiastical music contains works by Vittoria, Di Lasso, Morales, Batten, and Mozart. Of the vast utility of this publication for church choirs, families, choral societies, &c., we have before recorded our opinion, and we are gratified to learn that the public is appreciating the exertions of the editors and proprietors.

THE PARISH CHOIR, OR CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. John Ollivier. This monthly publication has reached its tenth number. Its intent is to supply every information as to chorus chanting, &c., in order to effect a complete reformation of church music. There is evidence of zeal and ability in the "Parish Choir," but there is room for great improvement in the present mode of conducting the periodical, if its sphere of utility is to be extended. The object to be attained is praiseworthy, but the articles are too trivial and frivolous for such grave matters.

ON, ON, MY DEAR BRETHREN. By G. CROUCH. Spencer. This is a Deputy Grand Master's song, composed in honour of the craft, which will be popular in the Lodges as an occasional effusion. It is dedicated to Lord Worsley, the Deputy Grand Master of England. The composer is the organist of the Humber Lodge, No. 5.

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN. National Anthem. By ALFRED AUGUSTUS DE REGI-NALD HELY. This is a loyal effusion addressed to our most gracious Queen, which is beautifully printed, embossed, and illuminated in gold and colours, from the specimen executed for her Majesty. As a work of typographical art, nothing can be more exquisite.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

We think that "Jack Cade" met with somewhat harsher treatment than, with all its faults, it was entitled to, at this theatre, on Monday evening, when this admirable episode (comprising the second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth scenes of the fourth act, and a slight alteration of some others, of the second part of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Sixth,") was produced for the first time. Sufficient pains had not been taken to insure its proper representation. The actors were imperfect; the *mélées* and groupings were confused and uncertain; and small speeches and messages were given to such very inferior performers, that they provoked the loud ridicule of the audience; and when the curtain fell, a steady uncontradicted hissing greeted its descent.

Yet one or two of the actors were worthy of commendation. Mr. H. Lee's "Lord Say" was excellently played, and his delivery of the principal speeches was very correct and impressive. Mr. Maynard's "Jack Cade," too, had a good deal of rough dramatic force in it, that went far towards a proper delineation of the brutal rioter's character; and the same remarks will apply to Mr. Cowell's "Dick the Butcher." But the stage business was so loose and rambling, and the minor parts so ineffectively sustained, that a very fair chance of producing a spectacle, which might have proved attractive, was entirely thrown away. The prices of admission had been reduced—the boxes to half-a-crown, and the pit to a shilling; but the alteration did not appear to have affected the numbers of the audience, either one way or the other.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Perlet, who was to have appeared on Monday evening, was again prevented by indisposition. The "Rivaux d'eux mêmes" and "Le Bonhomme Richard" were therefore performed; and the agreeable talents of Mademoiselle Brabant made up for the disappointment. "Le Bonhomme Richard" is an excellent piece; the plot turning upon the adventures of an honest old country *propriétaire*, who, hearing that a young man, in whom he feels the greatest interest, is going on somewhat wildly in Paris—in fact, getting "upon town"—goes up to the city to see and save him, and is himself caught by the Anacreontic pleasures of the capital. The "Goodman" is admirably played by Cartigny.

THE SURREY.

At the latter end of last week, a gentleman, named Bayntun Rolt, made his appearance at this theatre as *Macbeth*. His performance was, even for an amateur, very much below mediocritv; and although he was sturdily applauded by certain zealous friends, both throughout the tragedy and at its conclusion, yet there were those unpleasant sounds very plainly audible during the progress of the piece, and what is far more fatal, that jocose disposition amongst the disinterested—or rather uninterested—portion of the audience, which together appear to have limited Mr. Rolt's appearances to a very few nights, albeit the advertisements in the Sunday papers spoke of his triumphant success. It was said, in the theatre, that the new actor was an amateur desirous of acquiring histrionic fame, even by paying pretty handsomely for the chance. If this be true, and we believe it to have been the case, then is the management of the Surrey most culpable. As regards this theatre it has been our pleasure to speak late in the highest terms of the manner in which it has been conducted. The prolonged engagement of Mr. Macready turned out a most advantageous one to both actor and lessee; and this was very properly followed up by that of the sisters Cushman. The reputation of the theatre rose to a higher standard than it had ever before enjoyed; and it was practically shown, in the shillings of the treasury rather than in the arguments of the dramatic philanthropist, that the Surrey audiences would always support excellence in any shape. The engagements of these excellent *artistes* having come to a conclusion, nothing could be in worse taste than the allowing the theatre to become a place of exhibition for any of those stage-struck persons, who will parade their utter inefficiency before the public,

LITERATURE

STRAY LEAVES FROM A FREEMASON'S NOTE-BOOK. By A SUFFOLK RECTOR.
Spencer.

This is a very agreeable fireside volume of Sketches, which are likely to interest a considerable class of readers; in addition to the claims they have upon another section, from their advocacy of the principles and practice of Freemasonry, and narration of remarkable characteristics of celebrated Masons. The charm of the book lies in its individuality—or gossip of contemporaries who have "moved the world," and which, in a sprightly anecdote, gives us a better idea of a man's nature than in a lumbering volume on his "life and times." Nor are touches of pathos and brilliancy wanting to gild the worthy Rector's "Stray Leaves"; he often writes with feeling and vigour, if not always with the nicest discrimination. Among the characters who are slid into the narratives are Scott, Canning, Gifford, Kean, Liston, the Marquis of Hastings, Col. Wildman, the late Rev. R. Lyman, &c. From the sketch entitled "Sir William Webb Follett, in Early Life," we select a specimen:—

"In the course of conversation," says the Rector, who was a school-fellow of Sir W. Follett, "I inferred, from a passing remark, that he had become a Mason. I asked if my conclusion was correct. 'It is,' was his reply: 'I was initiated at Cambridge.' Light had not then beamed upon myself; and I expressed in scoffing terms my astonishment. 'In your early struggles at the bar,' remarked he, with quiet earnestness, 'you require something to reconcile you to your kind. You see so much of bitterness, and rivalry, and jealousy, and hatred, that you are thankful to call into active agency a system which creates, in all its varieties, kindly sympathy, cordial and wide-spread benevolence, and brotherly love.' 'But, surely,' said I, 'you don't go the length of asserting that Masonry does all this?' 'And more!' The true Mason thinks no evil of his brother, and cherishes no designs against him. The system itself annihilates parties. And as to censurability and calamity, most salutary and stringent is the curb which Masonic principle, duly carried out, applies to an unbridled tongue.' 'Well! well! you cannot connect it with religion: you cannot, say or do as you will, affirm of it that Masonry is a religious system.' 'By-and-by, you will know better,' was his reply. 'Now I will only say this, that the Bible is never closed in a Mason's lodge; that Masons habitually use prayer in their lodges; and, in point of fact, never assemble for any purpose without performing acts of religion:—I gave you credit,' continued he, with a smile, 'for being more thoroughly emancipated from nursery trammels and slavish prejudice.' 'You claim too much for your system,' was my rejoinder. 'Not at all! But hear me. Many clergymen were and are Masons. The well-known Dr. Dodd belonged to us.' 'I presume,' said I, jestingly, 'you attach but slight weight to his name? The selection is unfortunate.' 'It occurred to me,' said he, 'from my having recently read some very curious letters connected with his case. The Masons, both individually and as a body, made the most extraordinary efforts to save him. They were unrewarded: but—I must break off; when I can call you brother, you shall see these letters. Meanwhile, is it not worth while to belong to a fraternity whose principles, if universal, would put down at once and for ever the selfish and rancorous feelings which now divide and distract society?'"

The following, from a conversation with Dr. Lant Carpenter, "On the Sorrows of the Lost," is singular:

"He maintained, in eloquent terms, his opinions as to the individuality of the soul. He avowed his fixed persuasion that all the myriads of human beings who ever lived and moved upon this earth still live, and were at that very moment in existence, all together. The whole world, he maintained, still lives. 'All of whom we read in the Old Testament as having perished by famine, by pestilence, by the sword, still live. No soul can be swept away. It is still existent.' 'In a distinct and separate place?' 'Unquestionably! Each soul is reserved by its Mighty Guardian for a separate and distinct award.' 'Where?' was the inquiry uttered by more than one of his auditors. 'That we are not permitted to know,'

TALES OF FEMALE HEROISM. Burns.—STORIES OF THE CRUSADES. Burns. These two volumes are elegant contributions to a library for the young; or, in other words, they are "juvenile books" of the better class; not written down to the capacity of the reader, but with such attractiveness as to lead him or her up to the intellectual amusement of historical lore. The episodic character of the two works must contribute greatly to their popularity. The first brings together several traits of female heroism, to show the fortitude and devotion of which women are capable, rather in a feminine and domestic aspect than a brilliant one, and to exhibit acts of courage and presence of mind in characters distinguished by their conscientious fulfilment of the quiet, unobtrusive duties of everyday life. The mere enumeration of a few of the histories will give our readers an idea of the varied interest of this well-filled volume. First, we have a narrative of the devotional services of Mrs. Jane Lane in aiding the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; rewarded, after the Restoration, by a pension, and the gift, by Charles, of a gold watch, which relic, in 1830, was in the possession of the Dowager Mrs. Lucy, of Charlton Park. This is followed by the eventful life of Lady Fanshawe, written by herself, and presenting animated pictures of the courts of Charles I. and II., as well as of the conjugal happiness of the writer, and of her great prudence, courage, and presence of mind. Lady Morton, "one of the beautiful race of Villiers," and her devotional attachment to the ill-fated Queen Henrietta-Maria, are commenorated in a brief sketch. Several glances at Scottish history follow, as "The Heart of Montrose," "Lady Grisell Baillie" (a delightful picture of the domestic graces and affections, as well as of true courage), "Flora Macdonald" (escape of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward), "Miss Mackay" (the original of Scott's "Jeanie Deans"), from a narrative by Miss Porter; the naively written history of Madame La Rochejaquelein's trials and sufferings in the wars of La Vendée; the memorable escape of Mrs. Spencer Smith, sister-in-law of Sir Sidney Smith, &c. &c. These, with two or three records of German character, form the staple of the work, which, as the reader will perceive, is judiciously various in its contents. To conclude, personal history, at all times interesting, is peculiarly so, in these narratives, from their recording some of the sweetest attributes of female virtue.

The second volume, "Stories of the Crusaders," contains two brilliant narratives of the Chivalry of the West, "De Hellingly," and "The Crusade of S. Louis," the latter from Joinville's delightful Memoir.

Both works exhibit careful editorial annotation, with a due regard to popular style. The first has a spirited illustration of Lady Bankes's courageous defence of Corfe Castle, and the latter an episode from the Battle of Tiberias.

THE FRENCH PROMPTER. By M. LE PAGE. Wilson.

PETIT MUSÉE DE LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE. By M. LE PAGE. Wilson. The author or editor of these very useful manuals is well-known by his extensively successful tuition of the French language in the metropolis; he is one of the best idiomatic instructors of the day, and his works are invariably characterised by lucid system, a very desirable excellence in all educational works.

One of the volumes before us is well described by its title "The French Promoter;" it being a sort of royal road to conversation, more especially such as travellers on the Continent are likely to stand in need of; indeed, it is a little dictionary of words, to each of which are appended phrases in which they are most commonly employed: for example—"Abbey. Have you seen Westminster Abbey? Avez-vous vu l'Abbaye de Westminster?"

The "Petit Musée" is a well-arranged selection, prose and verse, from the most eminent writers of France, with chronological and critical notices of French literature, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The collection comprises almost every variety of composition, and must be considered as an elegant contribution to our class-books.

CHRISTMAS IN THE OLDE TIME; OR, THE WASSAIL BOWL. By JOHN MILLS. Hurst.

Alack! for the gay and glittering Annuals! their chance must be poor, indeed; now that the success of Mr. Dickens's Christmas volumes has produced a plentiful crop of imitators, who, probably, act upon the grateful principle that "one good turn deserves another." It is, however, no fault of rare and first-rate genius that it calls a host of mediocrity into existence: this is rather honour than reproach; the latter belongs to the imitators of the Bozzani school, who, almost without exception, aim at the manner of their great progenitor, but altogether miss his noble purpose, without which Mr. Dickens has not written a single chapter.

The volume before us is the first book of the season which it aims at commanding—"the festival period of the year," as the author somewhat unctuously phrases it. He is, however, quite at home in the conventionalities of Christmas; as in the "ivy, holly, and rosemary twined in the crown of Christmas, hoary-locked and bleached with age;" and, "the wassail bowl, deep and full;" and "quaint ballads, carols, and ditties;" "the yule log;" "the time-worn roof of the Baronial Hall;" "this Christmas, right merry Christmas;" and all that sort of thing. However, this is but the framework of Mr. Mills's Christmas Story, which is modestly introduced to the reader: the incidents are ingenious, and the tale is interesting; and the Yule Games and other Christmas accessories are neatly slid in. The work is very prettily illustrated, and is altogether produced in such style as must attract patrons at the approaching present-making season.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1847. Kelly and Co.

This huge volume, the forty-eighth edition of the work, well sustains the reputation enjoyed by the "Directory" of late years. In the Preface, the proprietor maintains that the high character of the work is not referable to its mere connexion with the Post-Office; for an important change has been gradually introduced into the manner of collecting the information; and a larger portion of the work than heretofore has been confined to selected agents entirely unconnected with the Post-Office, this being, in great part, the plan of compiling the editions for 1845 and 1846. Nor has the proprietor rested content with his past success, but has introduced many important alterations in this volume for 1847, and added to its bulk without any increase of price. The "Postal Directory" is especially improved; and there are numerous changes throughout the volume, to insure its completeness. The compilation must be a vast labour, to be accomplished only by systematic subdivision, and the most painstaking minuteness. The appearance of the volume has suggested a very lively effusion, to be seen in another column; and we trust the enterprising proprietor of the "Directory" will find that his labours are duly appreciated and remunerated. To a great commercial country this is an indispensable volume.

A BLUE HARE.—A few days ago, a hare of a singular colour, which had been seen in Mr. Woodbridge's coverts, at Bixbys, Essex, for a year or two, and called the "blue hare," was killed by Dr. Barnes. Its fur resembled that of the grey squirrel, and had a very singular appearance.

SUPPOSED POISONING IN SUFFOLK.—An inquest has been held near Sudbury, upon the body of a labourer, named Foster, who is supposed to have been poisoned three weeks after his marriage. It is said that some suspected parties are in custody. The subject is under investigation by the authorities of the county.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY AUGUSTA SOPHIA CATHCART.

This respected lady, the youngest daughter of the late gallant Earl Cathcart, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York, died at Cathcart House, near Glasgow, on the 18th, having nearly completed her forty-seventh year. The antiquity of the family from which her Ladyship derived is attested by the fact that Reinardus de Kethcart appears as a subscribing witness to a grant by Alan the son of Walter, Dapifer Regis, of the patronage of the Church of Kethcart to the Monastery of Paisley, in the year 1178. From this Reinardus lineally descended Sir Alan Cathcart, Knt., whose valour at the Battle of Loudoun Hill, 1307, is thus recorded:—

A Knight that then was in his rout,
Worthy and white, stalwart and stout,
Courteous and fair, and of good fame,
Sir Alan Cathcart was his name.

In reference to these lines, and to the gallant character of Sir Alan's descendants, Lord Hailes observes that it is pleasant to trace a family likeness in an ancient picture.

THOMAS PENRICE, ESQ., OF KILVROUGH.

THIS gentleman, who died at Little Plumstead Rectory on the 12th inst., aged fifty-seven, was second son of the late Thomas Penrice, Esq., of Yarmouth, the residuary legatee of John Howe, Lord Chedworth, and the successor to his Lordship's estates in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. Inheriting from his father a considerable property, Mr. Thomas Penrice purchased, in 1820, the manor of Kilvrough, near Swansea, and other lands in Glamorganshire. Early in life he entered the military service, and was in all the Peninsular campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. Captain Penrice has died unmarried, leaving two brothers, John, of Yarmouth, and Charles, of Plumstead, a clergyman, besides two sisters, Hannah Green, widow of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford, and Mary, married to Thomas Trench Berney, Esq., of Morton Hall.

GEORGE NIGEL EDWARDS, ESQ.,
OF HENLOW GRANGE, BEDFORDSHIRE.

MR. EDWARDS was son of the late Richard Raynsford, Esq., and inherited the Henlow Grange property at the decease of his maternal uncle, George Edwards, Esq., upon which occasion he assumed the surname and arms of Edwards. Subsequently, he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1827. His death occurred on the 21st inst., at the age of seventy-eight. He married, in 1803, Katherine, second daughter of Robert Peers, Esq., of Chislehampton Lodge, county Oxford; but became a widower, without issue, in 1840.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day was on the increase—the arrivals this week having exceeded 6000 quarters; owing to which the trade was heavy, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Monday's prices. Free foreign wheat was held for previous rates, but the transactions in it were very trifling. In corn under lock, nothing doing. The supply of barley was not large, yet it was quite sufficient for the demand, which ruled heavy, at barely late rates. The demand for malt was very slow, and some difficulty was experienced in effecting sales at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 5030; barley, 1960; malt, 610; oats, 1680. Flour, 10,200 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 6d; ditto white, 62s to 69s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 68s to 65s; rye, 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 31s to 36s; flint, 38s to 40s; malting ditto, 42s to 65s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; ditto, 68s to 70s; Kent and Ward, 70s to 72s; Cheviot, 72s to 80s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal, Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, 25s to 30s; oats, 4s to 5s; rye, beans, new, 40s to 41s; ditto old, 48s to 51s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 41s to 46s; white, 48s to 48s; boleyn, 48s to 52s per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 58s to 61s; ditto white, 61s to 68s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Balico, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Only a limited business has been transacted in this market, at previous quotations.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per ton of last quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 per ton of 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; green, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per ewt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9d; of household ditto 8d to 8d per lb.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 59s 8d; barley, 42s 11d; oats, 26s 10d; rye, 42s 7d; beans, 46s 4d; peas, 49s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 60s 11d; barley, 42s 0d; oats, 26s 6d; rye, 40s 9d; beans, 46s 2d; peas, 49s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tee.—This article is still inactive, yet prices rule about stationary. Common Congon, 10d per pound.

Provisions.—We have to report a heavy demand for Irish butter, at a further decline in value, from 1s 2d to 1s 2d per lb. Carrolls, Lancashire, 9d to 9s; Clonmel, 9d to 9s; Cork, 9s to 9s; Limerick and Belfast, 8s to 9s; Waterford, 8s to 9s; and Sligo, 8s to 9s, per cwt.

English butter has fallen 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 10s to 10s; middling, 9s to 9s; and Devon, 9s to 9s, per cwt.; fresh, 1s 1s to 1s 2d per dozen lbs. Fine Dutch butter is quite as dear, but all other qualities are neglected. Best marks, 9s to 10s; and low and middling, 7s to 9s per cwt. Bacon is in fair request, at previous currencies. In all other kinds of provisions, exceedingly little is doing.

Hops (Friday).—In the finest parcels of hops—the show of which is not to say large—a fair amount of business is done, at full prices. In other kinds, very few sales have taken place this week, at barely previous quotations. New Sussex pocketts, 72s to 90s; Weald of Kent ditto, 72s to 90s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 88s to 12s per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly. Privately, exceedingly little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies being on the increase, the demand is heavy, as stated above.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 2s 5s to 2s 11s; clover ditto, 2s 5s to 2s 10s; and straw, 2s 10s to 2s 11s per load.

Fallow.—The market for Russian has a quiet appearance. P.Y.C., on the spot, 48s to 48s.

Other.—All kinds of fish and seed oils have met a dull sale, and, for linseed, not more than 25s to 26s 6d can be obtained.

Clothes (Friday).—Adair's, 19s; Lambton, 20s 6d; Stewarts, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; and Hutton, 19s 6d per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer to-day was exceedingly dull. The attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull. The few prime Scots, &c., on show produced full prices; but all other qualities were again somewhat lower. From Holland, we received 370 beasts, 1450 sheep, and 14 calves; from Spain, 30 oxen. The numbers of home-fed sheep were small; yet the inquiry for them was in a very depressed state, at barely Monday's quotations. Calves—the supply of which was limited—moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. In pigs, comparatively little business was transacted, at late rates. Milk cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 5s each.

Per Sib. to sink the oafs.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 2d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s 8d to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each.

Beasts, 994; cows, 113; sheep, 3189; calves, 186; pigs, 352; geese, 18s 6d to 20s.

Robert Herbet.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have been firm during the week, with a gradual advance, from 94½ to 95⅔. This has mainly arisen from the purchases made by the public, assisted by the

case. At the age of eighteen he stormed and took the fort of Gravousa, in his native island of Crete. Subsequently, in every important movement connected with Grecian independence he took a leading and active part; and as he was persuaded that the revolution of the 25th March, 1821, had not accomplished its final purpose, he, in conjunction with others, brought about that of the 3rd of September, and secured to Greece a Constitution. (Loud cheers.) Ever since the 3rd of September, 1843, the Greeks in London had intended to have presented him with a sword, as a token of their gratitude and esteem for the manner in which he brought about that bloodless revolution. Circumstances, however, had prevented the execution of their wish until the present moment, and now his presence amongst them rendered the time more appropriate. (Cheers.) It was useless for him further to enforce the toast. He would merely add, that so long as the sun shone on the Acropolis of Athens, and whilst the stars of the Grecian sky glistened on the plains of the 3rd September, so long would the name of Kalergi be dear to every true Greek. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Greek song by Mr. Cartwright.

General Kalergi said he could not adequately express to them his thanks for the kind way in which his health had been received. He delighted to find himself in the company of Greek merchants. He had himself been brought up in a merchant's office, and his father and uncle both were merchants. He could not wish them anything better than that their children should enjoy the same exalted notion of Greece, and the same love of liberty which characterised their fathers; and again thanking them most sincerely for the honour conferred upon him, he begged to drink to the health of the Greek community in London. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next gave "The three Allied Powers—England, France, and Russia." (Cheers.)

Mr. C. T. Ralli gave the next toast, "The final and irrevocable establishment of the Constitution of Greece—glory and honour to those who were instrumental in its accomplishment." It was not to be expected that the Grecian Constitution should yet be a perfect institution. If they looked around they would see many nations much older than Greece had not brought to greater perfection a Constitution which she had only enjoyed three years; but they should rejoice that she had so far advanced as she had in the right direction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Geralpaloo proposed "The Clergy." (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Xenakis, minister of the Greek Chapel in Finsbury-circus, briefly responded to the toast, remarking upon the advantages of unanimity and concord, to which they were indebted for the glorious results of the 3rd of September.

Mr. Cassavetti gave "The Greek army and navy."

General Kalergi returned thanks. Though the army was small, it was very brave, and so long as that army existed there was no fear that the Grecian Constitution would ever be destroyed. (Cheers.) He then gave "The health of the Chairman," might he live to be as old as Mount Olympus, and to preside on many occasions like the present. (Cheers.)

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the honour.

Mr. Lascaris gave "The diffusion of knowledge and education in Greece."

Mr. P. T. Ralli gave "The independence of the courts of justice, and the liberty of the press." The speaker eloquently enlarged upon the subject entrusted to him, and maintained that the freedom of a country was never safe until the independence of its courts of justice and the liberty of its press were irrevocably secured. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mavrojani proposed the next toast—"To the memory of the Hellenes and Philhellenes who fell in the struggle for Grecian Independence."

Drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. P. T. Ralli proposed—"The agriculture, commerce, industry, and mercantile marine of Greece."

"The health of the ladies," and of "The Vice-President and the Committee," followed, and were drunk with all the honours.

After this the gentlemen retired for a brief space, whilst the tables were removed, and the room was converted into a spacious *salon de danse*. Ladies then joined the party, and Terpsichorean enjoyments, aided by the excellent music of the band of the Coldstream Guards, were maintained till a late hour.

Our illustration represents Kalergi addressing the company at the festival. We append a brief memoir of the General.



HELLENIC FESTIVAL TO KALERGI, THE GREEK PATRIOT, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

Out of three hundred, grant but three
To make a new Thermopyla.

BYRON.

Three brothers—Emmanuel and Nicolas, with the subject of the present notice, Demetrios Kalergi—responded nobly to the appeal of our noble poet. They left everything; devoted their properties and lives to the freedom of their beautiful country. Born in Candia, in the year 1806, educated liberally at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna, Demetrios Kalergi barely attained his eighteenth year before he aroused his native island in a sanguinary, and for the moment successful, struggle against its Ottoman oppressors. Taken prisoner in the famous action of the Piraeus, where 400 Cretans stood firmly for some hours before 20,000 Turks under Redschid Pasha, Demetrios escaped decapitation only by an immense ransom—fortunate in that, when one of his brothers lay dead before his eyes, and the other brutally mutilated.

Having served for some time as Alde-de-Camp to the unfortunate Count

ous manner. The saloon resembles a drawing-room more than a cabin on ship-board: the panels are of maple-wood, and the mouldings are all carved in mahogany; the sofas are covered with crimson-figured velvet; the other furniture is maple and mahogany.

This superb apartment is used solely as a *salle-a-manger*. There are two ladies' cabins, and a sleeping cabin for gentlemen, fitted up in an equally elegant manner. Some idea of the style in which these vessels are appointed may be formed from knowing that each of them has five hundred pounds' worth of plate.

These vessels have been built and fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. Virgil Boni, the agent of the Company, who superintended also the *Mongibello* and *Ercolano*, and who has been engaged in the Mediterranean Steam Navigation, since its introduction in 1825.



"THE CAPRI," IRON MEDITERRANEAN STEAMER.

Capo d'Istria, and disgusted with the appointment of Otho to the throne of Greece, Kalergi left his native land, only to return at the end of ten months, when he was cast into the dungeons of Argos upon a frivolous charge of treason. Tried at length by a Court-Martial at Navarino, under the presidency of our gallant countryman, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Kalergi was honourably acquitted.

Greece would not be Bavarian. The Constitutionalists conspired—the Greeks assembled on the Acropolis—Otho and his Bavarian Guards were on the point of being sent upon their travels, when Kalergi humoured the popular current—prevented the effusion of blood; obtained by his courage and wisdom the Constitutional freedom of the King and country without any humiliation to either.

Now was the young King ungrateful for the timely interposition of Kalergi in defence of the Hellenic throne, and in vindication of Hellenic rights. His Majesty nominated Demetrios his Alde-de-Camp; raised him to the highest military rank, while the Senate invested him with the title and prerogatives of "the Great Citizen of Greece." But, alas! the gratitude of Princes and the intrigues of Courts! General Kalergi was no favourite with Coletti; for, no sooner was the latter installed as Prime Minister of Greece than the gallant General was stripped of rank and property—driven, like Themistocles, from the land which he served so devotedly.

STEAM NAVIGATION

ALONG THE SHORES OF ITALY.

The *Capri*, (of which we annex a Sketch), and the *Vesuvio*, are new steam-vessels, lately built in the Thames, for the navigation of the Mediterranean; and both are remarkable examples of what British art and science can accomplish. They are the property of the Neapolitan Steam Navigation Company, and are intended to run between Marseilles and Malta, calling at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, and Syracuse; in connection with the *Mongibello*, *Ercolano*, and *Maria-Christina*—which vessels have been well known for several years to all the English tourists, as the best appointed in the Mediterranean. One of them leaves Marseilles, and another Malta, every week; and they stay one day at each of the intermediate ports, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing them; as well as inspecting the classic shores of Italy and at the same time enjoying all the comforts and luxuries which the best hotel can afford. The *Capri* and *Vesuvio* are built of iron, by Ditchburn and Mare: they are 180 feet long; 600 tons; and 220 horse-power: the engines, double-cylinder, are by Maudslay and Field; and the speed of these vessels, 17½ miles an hour, is beyond anything which had hitherto been accomplished. The *Vesuvio* went from Falmouth to Naples in 7 days and 18 hours—which is a less time than the journey by land from Calais to Naples can be performed: a passenger who went out with her, remained four days at Naples, one day at Marseilles, and was in London on the twentieth day from his leaving Falmouth; which we believe unparalleled in the annals of travelling. These vessels have sleeping accommodation for 180 passengers, and are fitted up in the most elegant and commodious manner.

The saloon resembles a drawing-room more than a cabin on ship-board: the panels are of maple-wood, and the mouldings are all carved in mahogany; the sofas are covered with crimson-figured velvet; the other furniture is maple and mahogany.

This superb apartment is used solely as a *salle-a-manger*. There are two ladies' cabins, and a sleeping cabin for gentlemen, fitted up in an equally elegant manner. Some idea of the style in which these vessels are appointed may be formed from knowing that each of them has five hundred pounds' worth of plate.

These vessels have been built and fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. Virgil Boni, the agent of the Company, who superintended also the *Mongibello* and *Ercolano*, and who has been engaged in the Mediterranean Steam Navigation, since its introduction in 1825.

STOURBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

On Wednesday last, the gentlemen composing the Stourbridge Cricket Club, presented to H. T. Rufford, Esq., of Prescott House, a handsome Testimonial of the respect entertained by them towards him for his valuable services in connection with the Club. The event was celebrated by a dinner at the Talbot Inn, which was attended by between seventy and eighty gentlemen.

The Chair was taken by the Noble Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. RUFFORD, BY THE STOURBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

Lyttelton, who was supported on the right by H. T. Rufford, Esq.; and on the left by Wm. Trow, Esq.—Capt. Hickman ably officiated as Vice-President.

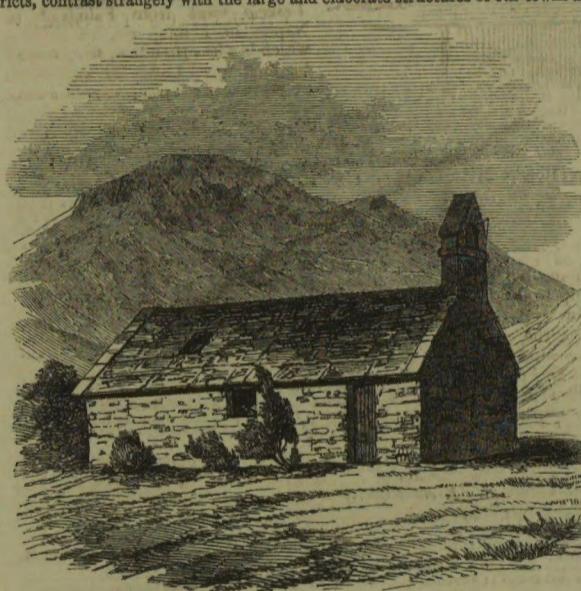
After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Testimonial was presented by the noble Chairman, and Mr. Rufford returned thanks.

We have engraved the classic piece of plate, which has been manufactured in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The height of the figure is 20 inches; its weight, 80 ounces; and cost, 80 guineas. The design shows the ancient game, nearest to modern cricket—the hurling of the discus, in the manner of a bowl.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHAPEL, WASTDALE HEAD, CUMBERLAND.

The homely and diminutive churches of some of the thinly-populated rural districts, contrast strangely with the large and elaborate structures of our towns and



CHAPEL AT WASTDALE HEAD, CUMBERLAND.

cities. Wordsworth speaks of

"Wythburn's modest house of prayer
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling;"

and the one amid the lonely sublimities of Wastdale Head is yet more lowly than Wythburn's. It is said to be the smallest in England, and is a mere hut with an open belfry and one bell, the rope swinging outside. It contains only eight pews, or rather forms, of old oak, and rude primitive construction. The service in this mountain sanctuary is more like a domestic than a public one; there is no regular cleric; any one of the congregation perform that office. On the morning when the writer of this note was there, the young daughter of the priest (as the clergyman is commonly called) read the responses, and that in a much more sensible and feeling tone and manner than is usual in churches of much higher pretensions. Wastdale Head is a very small hamlet in Wastdale, in Cumberland. It contains but few houses, and these of an unassuming character. It is in the midst of a deep and lonely valley, surrounded by scenery the most wild and grand. Lingmell, the Scree, Yewbarrow, and other mountains, rear their steep sides and huge backs and peaks around its wilderness of waters, which is often too stormy for a boat, and is so deep that it never freezes.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

We have already expressed our opinion of the impressive performance of Miss Laura Addison, as *Isabella*, in "Measure for Measure," at Sadler's Wells. (See our Journal, Nov. 7.) We have, this week, engraved "The Prison Scene," with portrait of Miss Addison, and that of Mr. Phelps, the Duke, in the monastic disguise. Both performers have, during the past week, repeated their enactment of these fine Shakespearean characters with increased effect.

"Miss Addison" is the daughter of a gentleman of independent property, resident in the metropolis. In childhood, she was of retiring manners, and thoughtful disposition; at the age of thirteen, she penned several poems and essays; and when seventeen, happening to meet with a "Life of Mrs. Siddons," the young reader was so charmed with the records of the genius of our great tragic actress, that she resolved upon the histrionic profession, and at once began to study the principal female characters in Shakespeare.

Contrary to the wishes of her friends, she applied to various managers, and, at length, succeeded in obtaining an engagement at Newcastle, where she appeared, under the assumed name of Addison, in November, 1842. From Newcastle, Miss Addison proceeded to York, where she was enthusiastically received. Next year, she sustained the principal characters in tragedy, comedy, and farce, in Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Coventry; and was pronounced the greatest favourite that had ever appeared on that circuit. From thence, Miss Addison went to Birmingham, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and, from the latter place, removed to Sadler's Wells, where this gifted actress has already earned the "golden opinion" of the metropolitan critics.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

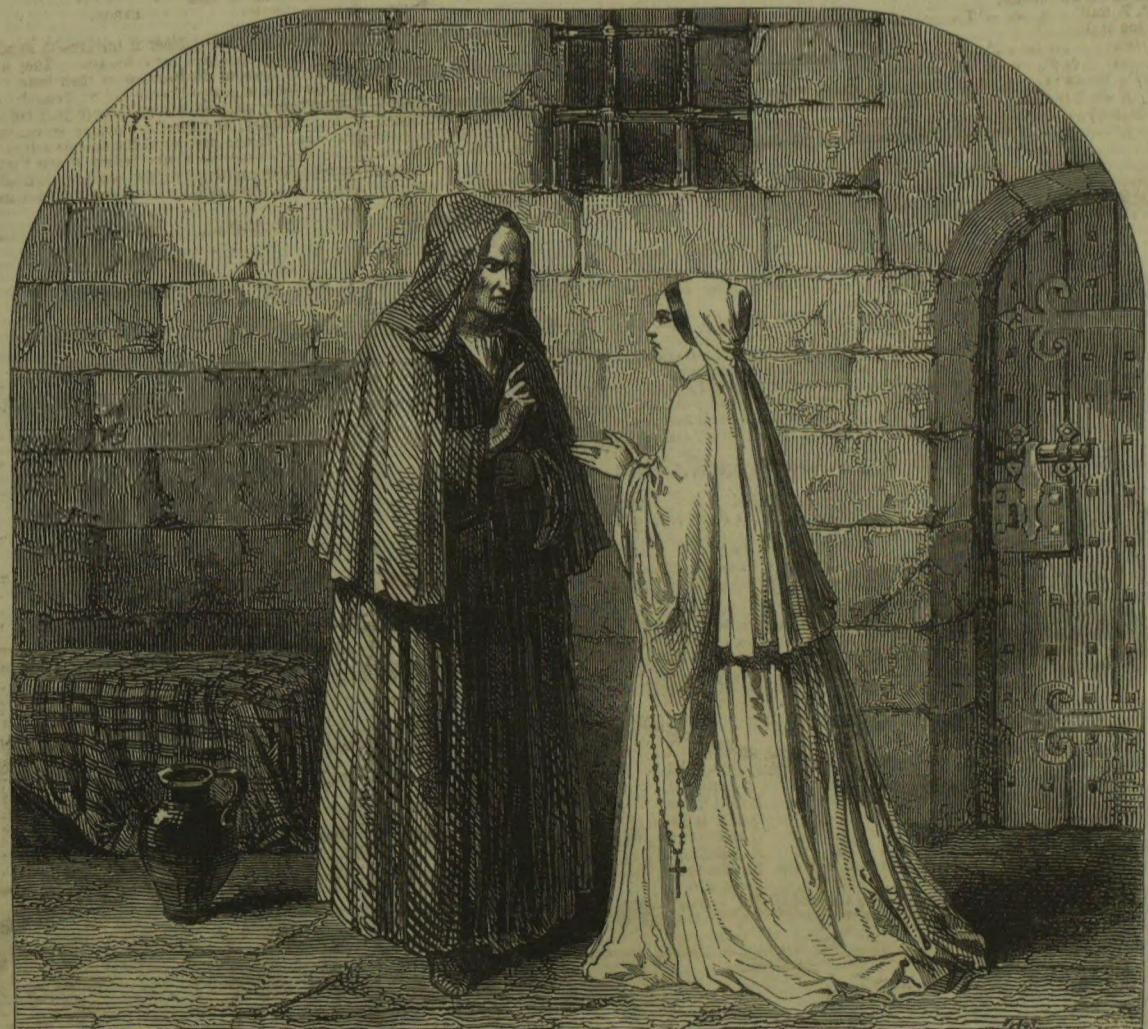
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

TILL within three or four years past, there were regular and stated periods for the apparition of novelties in dress; at Easter and All Saints' the fashions for the ensuing months always took their most decided form, the innovations in the interim being trifling. Matters are now altered. The Parisian fashionables, who imitate us in other respects, as we imitate them in dress, are by degrees adopting the English custom of remaining in their châteaux at least till December. They then return to Paris, to display their toilettes until the month of June, when they again disappear from the gay city. It is not, therefore, till December that anything positive can be known respecting the winter novelties, and costume presents, till then, should the weather be cold, a curious mixture of winter wraps and the remains of the lighter dress of early autumn.

As regards that most important article of walking costume, the bonnet, the material remains much the same as in past years—velvet, terry velvet, and satin trimmed with velvet, are still worn almost exclusively. But the shape bears no resemblance whatever to the *Pamelas* of last year; bonnets are now rather rounded at the temples, and closed at the chin, so that the curls lie inside them, and are, in this respect, similar to those worn several years ago. This shape, being less striking than the *Pamela*, is probably destined to more general favour, and a more prolonged existence. The curtain is again full. Ostrich feathers

are much worn on these bonnets—they must be of the same colour, as also the ribbon. Real fashion invariably condemns such bizarre and showy mixtures of colours, as we occasionally see adopted; as, for example, a dark velvet trimmed with light-coloured ribbons and feathers, &c., for simplicity is always one of the greatest essentials of good taste. When feathers are not worn on a morning bonnet, velvet of the same colour and black lace must form its only ornament. For a toilette of more ceremony, a novelty of the best taste is a bonnet of sky-blue, with cross-way folds of terry velvet, surrounded with three little folds of blue satin. On the right side are placed two blue ostrich feathers, one of which is twisted round the bonnet en couronne. Inside the bonnet is worn a wreath of shaded brown leaves, confined by a light blonde. A pink capote, composed of three puffs of pink satin, and three of terry velvet, alternating with each other, is a style of coiffure quite Parisian and very coquettish. On the right side should be a bow of satin, of terry velvet, and point d'Alençon mixed, thus covering the curtain; and inside, pink satin ribbon, surrounded with terry velvet, forming large bows à l'Italienne.

The most approved style of head-dress, for the theatre, as well as for full dress, appears to be the turban, which will now be universally worn by very young married ladies, although hitherto only considered as becoming to those of a more advanced age. The *Sainte Cecile Turban*, in violet-coloured velvet, is made of a



"THE DUKE," MR. PHELPS.

"ISABELLA," MISS LAURA ADDISON.

SCENE FROM "MEASURE FOR MEASURE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.



RUINS AFTER THE RECENT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis, Ahmed Pacha, arrived on Sunday, at one o'clock, in Paris, by a special train of the Orleans Railway. M. de Lagan, Consul-General of France at Tunis, after having preceded his Highness to Paris, had returned to Orleans to meet him. M. Desgranges, First Secretary Interpreter of the King, who was sent to Toulon to await the Bey's arrival, and to compliment him, and Colonel Thiéry, aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier, charged by the King to attend the Bey during his stay in Paris, received him at the railway terminus with six of the Royal carriages, the servants being in dress liveries. The Bey immediately proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon, where apartments had been prepared for him and his suite. The Duke de Montpensier had proceeded to the Elysée Bourbon to receive the guests of the King and of France. The Bey, on seeing him, hurried from his carriage, and ran up to the young Prince, whom he tenderly embraced, and who, on his side, testified the joy which he felt at seeing the Bey in France, and all the satisfaction that the King would feel in thanking him in person for the splendid reception which he had given to three of his sons. The Prince afterwards conversed with the officers of the Bey, almost all of whom he had known at Tunis. Along the whole road from Toulon to Paris, Ahmed Pacha was received as a Sovereign; the authorities everywhere came to felicitate him, and guards of honour were everywhere given him. In all the towns he left considerable sums to the poor; and at Roanne, hearing of the late disasters, he ordered 50,000 francs to be placed at the disposal of the authorities. In quitting his States, the Bey gave a

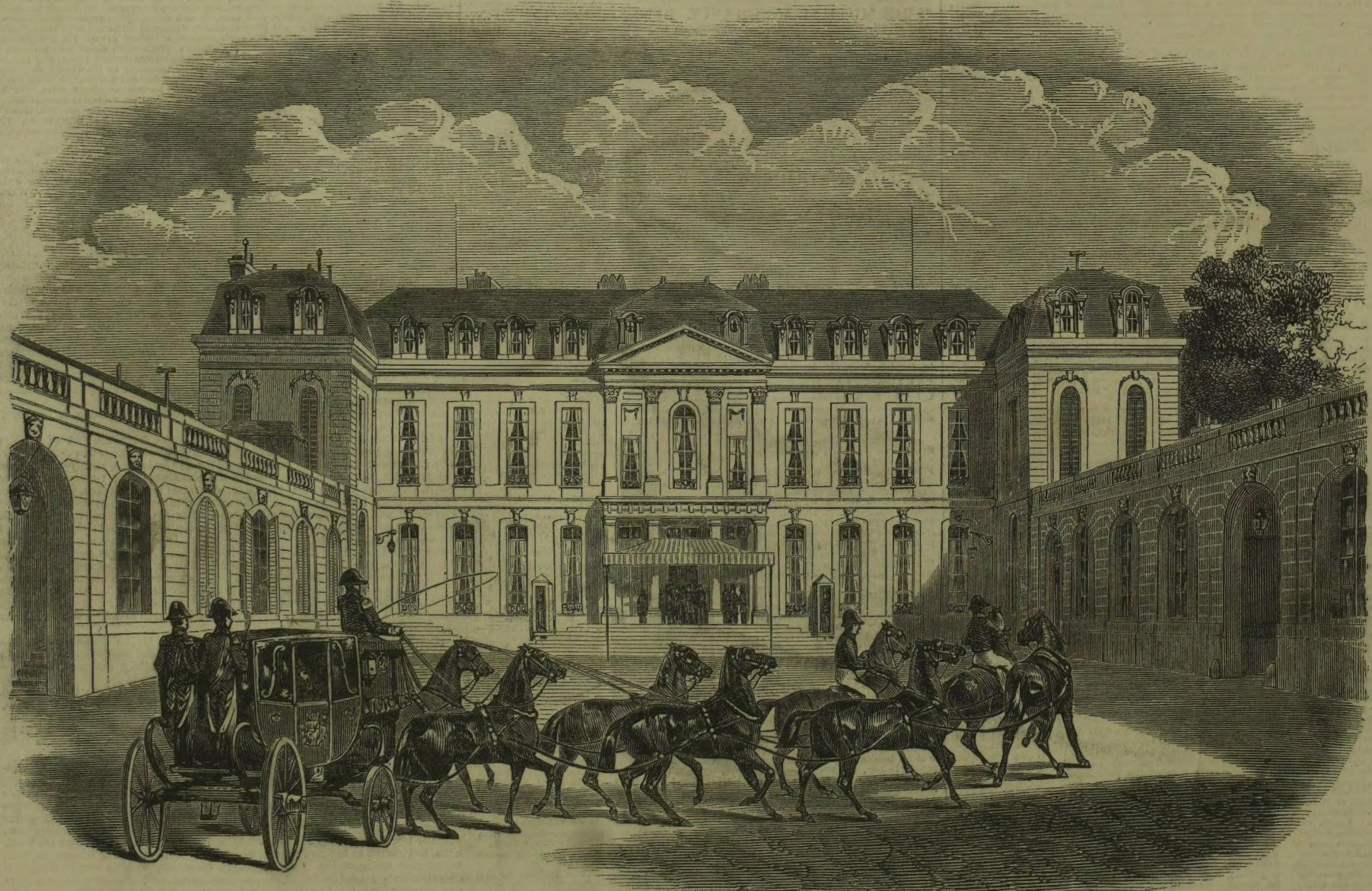
proof of his humanity. In confiding to his cousin, Sidi Hamda, and to Saeb Tael, the Government of his Regency, he expressly forbade that any life should be taken away during his absence. Such an idea in an Eastern Sovereign is calculated to honour his reign; and, in consequence, when the Bey embarked on board the steamer which was to take him to France, a multitude of boats followed him out of the port of Goulette, with all the marks of deep regret. The Bey was himself deeply affected. Before going on board he had collected together his troops at Goulette to pass them in review. At the last moment, he took in his arms the colours of the different regiments, and with tears in his eyes, said—“I leave you, but it is for you that I go to France. We shall soon meet again.”

The Bey was received, on Monday, at the Tuilleries, by the King, surrounded by the whole of the Royal Family. In the vestibule, refreshments were presented to the Bey, after which he ascended the staircase, at the top of which the King's Aide-de-Camps were in waiting to conduct him to his Majesty, who, as a mark of delicate attention, received him in the family saloon. The King, in the uniform of a general officer, advanced to meet the Bey, and, before his Highness could speak, took him kindly by both hands, and in Italian expressed the pleasure he had in seeing him. The Bey used his own language, the Arabic, to express in grave and noble terms a devotion almost filial. This being interpreted by M. Desgranges, the King replied in French that he felt the greatest joy in seeing his Highness; assured him that he was in the presence of a friend; that France had hitherto covered Tunis with protection, and would continue to defend it against every danger with which it might hereafter be threatened. The Bey expressed his thanks, and particularly the gratification

the King had afforded him by sending three of his sons to visit him. His Highness was then presented by the King to the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, whom he embraced with great affection, and the Princesses. On Tuesday the Bey of Tunis visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Palais d'Elysée Bourbon was built in 1718, after the designs of Molet, for the Count d'Evreux. It was afterwards purchased and occupied by Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. Whilst in her possession, the palace-garden was enlarged by adding to it a piece of ground from the Champs Elysées. At the death of Madame de Pompadour, Louis XV. bought the property of the Marquis de Marigny as a residence for ambassadors extraordinary.

In 1773, it came into the possession of M. Beaujon, the famous banker, who enlarged and embellished it in magnificent style. On his death, it was purchased by the Duchess of Bourbon, who occupied it till 1790. In 1792, it became national property; and, during the most stormy period of the Revolution, the Palace was used as the Government Printing-office. In 1800, it was sold, and the grounds converted into a garden for public amusement. Murat bought it in 1804, and occupied it until his departure for Naples. It then again became the property of the Government, and was a favourite residence of the Emperor, till after the events of 1814. In 1814 and 1817, it was inhabited by the Emperor of Russia, and afterwards by the Duke of Wellington. Napoleon returned to it from the Isle of Elba; and all the drama of the *Cents Jours* was acted within its walls. In 1816, Louis XVIII. gave it to the Duke of Berry; and, on his assassination, it became the property of the Duke of Bordeaux. It now belongs to the French Crown, and is used for the reception of *Princes étrangers*.



ARRIVAL OF THE BEY OF TUNIS, AT THE PALAIS D'ELYSEE BOURBON, AT PARIS